**CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS**

are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.

MAKERS AWARDED

57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.

F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.



# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,033—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1893.



PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,**

CONTAINING

the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies. Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| | Vessels | Tons | H.P. | Captains. | 1893. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B.I. | CARTHAGE | ...5013 | 1000 | M. de Horne..... | ...22nd April. |
| † | SIAM | ...3950 | 500 | H. T. Weighell ... | 29th " |
| B.I. | VICTORIA | ...6298 | 1500 | A. W. Adamson... | 6th May. |
| † | ASSAM | ...3000 | 500 | T. F. Creery ..... | 13th " |
| B.I. | MIRZAPORE | ...3913 | 750 | R. Harvey..... | 20th " Friday. |
| †* | SIAM | ...3950 | 500 | H. T. Weighell ... | 26th May. |
| B.I. | SUTLEJ | ...4189 | 800 | W. D'O. Torcese | 2nd June. |
| †* | ASSAM | ...3000 | 500 | T. F. Creery ..... | 9th " |
| B.I. | ORIENTAL | ...5015 | 800 | S. H. Monle..... | 16th " |
| †* | SIAM | ...3950 | 00 | H. T. Weighell ... | 23rd " |
| B.I. | SHANNON | ...4189 | 800 | E. Crewe ..... | 30th " |

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I., proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

**TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.**

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

3rd May 17th May. 14th June.
31st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

**ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | ...F. Egger ..... | 4,194 | 750 | 1st May 1893. |
| IMPERATOR | ...C. Bechtinger... | 4,070 | 750 | 1st June 1893. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI ... | Rs. 600 | Rs. 360 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..... | Rs. 960 | Rs. 576 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

**ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | ..R. Deneris..... | 3,073 | 300 | 9th May 1893. |
| MARIA VALERIE | ..A. Mitis..... | 4,290 | 350 | 9th June " |

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE..... | Rs. 400 | Rs. 250 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE ..... | Rs. 700 | Rs. 400 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

**STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.**

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| THISBE..... | G. Costanza ..... | 2,863 | 200 | 21st April. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 2, 1893.

**NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA**

**SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.**

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.
4th May, 30th May, and 27th June.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th May.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent

Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. April 13, 1893.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

**BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.**

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected, and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

### GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

**GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,**

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

**VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing done. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.**

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 26th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,536 tons, on the 23rd April, at 11 a.m., on or arrival of incoming English mail, if later arriving, calling at K... bar, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S.S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons on the 22nd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi.

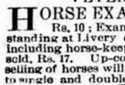
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on the 20th April, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th April, 1893. Agents.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., R. B. KING,
CALCUTTA. HYDERABAD.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### ANCHOR LINE.

**BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.**

| Vessels. | Tons | Captains | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMENIA | ...3,395 | W.C. Haynes, L.R. | N. R.... 20th April |
| PERSIA | ...3,547 | R. Hutchison ..... | 18th May. |
| HISPANIA | ...3,389 | S. Abrey..... | 3rd June. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings : Bombay, April 5, 1893.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer, "CITY of VENICE," 3,207 Tons, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 10th May. The Cabins are on deck amid-ships, and each contains two berths. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried.

This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th April, 1893.

### SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

### NOTICE TO—PASSENGERS VIA BRINDISI OR MARSEILLES.

SPECIAL BAGS FOR THE JOURNEY. | LIGHT, STRONG, AND ROOMY.

ALL NEW—"GOOD VALUE."

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS."

### MRS MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE.
No. 8, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. ..... through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bomb y, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course ; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

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BY

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL.

### TREACHER & CO.

ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR

THESE HIGH-CLASS PAPERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

They are noted for their Toughness and Strength, and are eminently adapted for the use of Architects and Engineers.

MOUNTED DRAWING AND TRACING PAPERS.

Sectional Drawing and Tracing Papers with rulings mathematically correct.

Paper and Chemicals for use in the Ferro-prussiate Heliographic copying process for Plans, Maps, &c.

Colours, Brushes, and all Materials for the use of Architects, Engineers, Artists, &c.

Full Particulars and Price Lists on Application.

### TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## WHISKY IN JARS.

### "BACHELOR'S JARS."

Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be refilled.

PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.

VALUE of Jars allowed on return.

### CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

## THE "CLUB-DRESS" WEIGHT 12 OZS. ONLY

A THIN BLACK MATERIAL FOR THE HOT SEASON. **JACKET.** RS. 20-0.

### HOAR & CO., {CASH TAILORS.} BOMBAY.

## GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.

Our Shirts are 50 per cent. CHEAPER than those of any other firm in Western India. We GUARANTEE SATISFACTION in FIT and FINISH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A Quality | Rs. 20-0 per dozen. | A STRONG, ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRT, suitable for wearing under Uniform or for Office wear. |
| B Quality | Rs. 26-8 " | A SUPERIOR ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRT, a serviceable and useful quality for Office wear. |
| G Quality | Rs. 29-8 " | A USEFUL LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT of a durable description for general wear. |
| C Quality | Rs. 32-0 " | A SUPERIOR LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, composed of a fine and durable long cloth with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs. |
| H Quality | Rs. 40-0 " | An EXTRA FINE LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, with superior Linen Fronts and cuffs, a light garment, specially recommended for dress wear during the hot weather. |
| D Quality | Rs. 45-8 " | A VERY SUPERIOR LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, composed of an excellent long cloth and very fine linen. |
| E Quality | Rs. 35-8 " | A PRINTED CAMBRIC SHIRT, made from a superior French Cambric and in the most Gentlemanly designs. |
| F Quality | Rs. 35-8 " | A USEFUL OXFORD SHIRT, composed of superior and soft material in good patterns. |

SHIRTS REQUIRED WITH COLLARS ATTACHED ARE CHARGED EXTRA.

MEASURES REQUIRED, size of Collar worn, Chest, Length of Shirt at Back and from Centre of the Back to the end of Cuff with Arm bent, OR A GOOD FITTING PATTERN SHIRT.

### LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,

BOMBAY.

## OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

## OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy ! to the end.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE

### MR. STANLEY OAKES,

13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

## BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

LATEST NOVELTIES

IN

STRAW HATS,

SUNSHADES,

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,

LACES AND TRIMMINGS,

DRESS MATERIALS:

BOMBAY.

## WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

### "STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,

THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL ONLY,

a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

### MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,

**BOMBAY AND POONA.**

**PETERS** Is the most Vitalizing, Stimulating, and Non-irritating Tonic for Nerve, Brain, and Muscles. Rs. 3 and 7, of all Medicine Vendors.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. **BRAIN PANACEA**

☞ TO SMOKERS.

## TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.

TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

### TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## CHOLERA REMEDIES.

PHILLIPS' CHOLERA MIXTURE.

This Mixture is prepared from a Formula recognised by Government and the Highest Medical Authorities in the Country as a most reliable Remedy in cases of Cholera.

PHILLIPS' CHOLERA MIXTURE has been proved to be A MOST RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT REMEDY. Hundreds of people being able to testify to its beneficial effects. Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

GOVERNMENT CHOLERA PILLS.

These are composed of Opium, Black Pepper, and Assafœtida, and are a ready Remedy. They are specially prepared to the Government Form, and are safe for Adults. Per bottle, As. 12 ; per gross, Rs. 2-8.

CHOLERA MIXTURES.
(DR. LEITH'S.)

WITHOUT OPIUM.—This is prepared from the Formula of Dr. Leith, and has been recognized by the Government and Highest Medical Authorities in the country as a most useful and reliable Remedy in cases of Cholera. Per bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-8.

WITH OPIUM.—To be used for Adults when there is great pain and excitement. Per bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

DISINFECTANTS.

Phenyle, Condy's Fluid, Sanitas Powder, and Carbolic Powder. Special prices to Municipalities and Dispensaries.

N.B.—Owing to the fall in EXCHANGE, our Catalogue Prices are CHARGED 10 PER CENT. EXTRA.

BOMBAY : Esplanade, Fort, and Victoria House, Byculla. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { POONA : Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwa Peth, City.

CHEMISTS, BY APPOINTMENT, TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

## TAYLOR'S HOTEL

IS REMOVED TO ALBERT HALL,
VICTORIA ROAD,
NEAR THE NEW BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

THIS HOTEL, WHICH HAS MAINTAINED ITS STANDING IN Bombay for over a QUARTER of a CENTURY, has now been REMOVED to more Commodious, Airy, and Suitable Quarters.

THE PREMISES, THE ALBERT HALL, near Victoria Gardens, are Upper-storied, and are fitted up and furnished tastefully.

THE PROPRIETOR recommends it to all those who require perfect rest, and Visitors will find all the advantages of a Private Residence, combined with all the comforts and conveniences of a First-class Hotel.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS are made for Families and Regular Boarders.

Stabling Carriages, Lawn Tennis, and Flower Garden.

For terms apply to the PROPRIETOR.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

**MELACHRINO'S**

## CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

| NON PLUS ULTRA. | Rs. | a. | FIRST QUALITY. | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 Medium Extra Fine ..... | 5 | 0 | No. 7 Small, for Ladies..... | 3 | 8 |
| " 1 Large " " ..... | 5 | 12 | " 5 Medium ..... | 4 | 0 |
| | | | " 4 Large ..... | 4 | 12 |
| | | | " 6 Largest ..... | 5 | 8 |

### D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT.

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTOR.....MR. HARRY STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S

COMIC OPERA AND

BURLESQUE COMPANY.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

As other engagements must be fulfilled.

TO-NIGHT.

GRAND NAUTICAL NIGHT.

UNDER DISTINGUISH PATRONAGE.

H. M. S. PINAFORE, in 2 ACTS.

By GILBERT & SULLIVAN.

NAUTICAL HORNPIPE by Miss TILLY LAKE, and FLO STEPHENSON.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, APRIL 21ST and 22ND,

The Superbly Beautiful Burlesque, in 3 Acts,

"PRINCESS CHERRY BLOSSOM."

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 22ND,

A Grand Mid-day Performance, for the Convenience of Schools, Families, and Children to see

"PRINCESS CHERRY BLOSSOM."

PRICE for Children, 4 Annas; 8 Annas, and 1 Re. Servan's in charge of children the same. Adults Rs. 3 to Stall or Dress Circle.

PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 4; Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16. Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats.

Box Plan at The STAR TOBACCO Co., Meadows Street, Where Tickets for all parts of the House can be had.

Box Office open from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m.

T. EMPSON, Manager. A. H. FAWCETT, Agent.

### THE MAGNETIC LADY

(Arrived from England by Last Mail)

WILL GIVE A LIMITED NUMBER OF

SEANCES

AT

EVE'S FLORAL BOWER,

A RAPTUROUS FAIRYLAND,

NEXT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Eve is in attendance each evening to conduct Visitors through intricate miles of paths shadowed and decorated with floral and paradisical emblems.

ADMISSION to the Bower and Performances of THE MAGNETIC LADY from 6 to 7 and from 8 to 10 p. m.,

ONE RUPEE.

To the Bower only from 5 to 6, 7 to 8, and 10 to 11 P. M.

EIGHT ANNAS.

### MAC IVER LINE.

S. S. "NIAGARA" WILL SAIL for the UNITED KINGDOM, via BARCELONA, on or about the 24th instant, and has First-class Accommodation. She carries both Doctor and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric Light. Fare Single First-class Rs. 400. For other particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April, 1893.

### FOR SALE

AT MESSRS. BENNETT & CO., AUCTIONEERS:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1.—Lady's Saddle and Bridle, Complete | Rs. | 45 |
| 2.—Gentlemen's do. do. | ,, | 45 |
| 3.—Child's Perambulator | ,, | 35 |
| 4.—Dog-cart, Pony and set of Harness | ,, | 250 |
| 5.—Bicycle, 56" Wheel | ,, | 150 |
| 6.—Ice Machine | ,, | 175 |
| 7.—Musical Box, playing 8 Airs | ,, | 80 |
| 8.—One Grand Piano, by Broadwood | ,, | 375 |
| 9.—One Cottage Pianoforte | ,, | 225 |

### NOTICE.

ANY PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM HENRY BUSHBY, Merchant of Bombay, are requested to send them in to the Undersigned not later than the 19th May, 1893, after which date no claims will be entertained. Any one having monies due to the said Estate are requested to forward the same to the Undersigned at once.

OWEN & OKELL.

Bombay, 19th April, 1893.

### SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE DHARMAVARAM-HINDUPUR SECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after SUNDAY, April 23, 1893, the line between DHARMAVARAM and HINDUPUR will be OPENED to PUBLIC TRAFFIC of all kinds.

Trains will run as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dharmavaram | Dep. 13 10 | Hindupur | Dep. 9-30 |
| Hindupur | Arr. 17 5 | Dharmavaram | Arr. 13 0 |

For further particulars see Time and Fare Tables exhibited at Stations, or Apply to the Undersigned.

W. M. STEUART, Offic. Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 15th April, 1893.

### THE GORDON MILLS, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of May, 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Liquidators' Report and the final Audited Balance Sheet from 3rd February, 1887, to 31st March, 1893, made up in pursuance of Section 126 of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, and showing the manner in which the Winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

2. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Liquidators,

For the Gordon Mills, Ltd., (In Liquidation.)

D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.

Bombay, 19th April, 1893.

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April, 1893, for SUPPLY of STONE SPAR, PIPES, JUNCTIONS, &c., for the Colaba Drainage District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs Two Thousand to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. SMITH, M. Inst. C. E., Special Drainage Engineer, Municipality.

Special Drainage Engineer's Office, Bombay, 19th April, 1893.

### THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 19th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 6th May, 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1892.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To confirm an appointment of an additional Director in the Board.

4. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

5.—To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and fix their remuneration.

6.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.

*i.e.*, MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th April 1893.

*N.B.*—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 22nd April to 6th May, 1893, both days inclusive.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, HORNBY ROAD ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE," 10 MORNING TILL 10 EVENING, 8 annas.

THE PALACE OF AMUSEMENT

MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION,

5 COMPLETE SHOWS 5

A CARD.—Mlme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY by which Visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS, WIVES and SWEETHEARTS. FORETELLS PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE.

Native Ladies and Gentlemen, 4 annas.

THE LAST WEEK OF THE PALACE OF WONDERS ON THE MAIDAN.

Come Everybody. Don't Delay, and See the WONDERS BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

Exhibited by MADAME CORA and her Assistants. From 7 to 11 P.M. Admission:—8 Annas and 4 Annas.

FOR SALE, the magnificent Russian Duck TENT, Privately or by Auction on Monday 24th April. Apply H. STANLEY, Gaiety Theatre.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

## CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co. Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
| CHRISTOPHER AND Co. | London. |
| GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co. | London. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN | London. |
| JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, | London. |
| JOHN HARVEY AND SONS. | Bristol. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON. | Leith. |
| POMMERY AND GRENO. | Rheims. |
| LANSON PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| PERRIER JOUET AND Co. | Epernay. |
| HEIDSIECK AND Co. | Rheims. |
| PERINET ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| AYALA AND Co. | Chateau d'Ay. |
| ERNEST IRROY AND Co. | Rheims. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| DAUMAL ET FILS. | Rheims. |
| DESBORDES ET FILS. | Avize. |
| COLIGNY FRERES. | Rheims. |
| VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS. | Epernay. |
| J. SACCONE. | Gibraltar. |
| KIDD AND SHADBOLT. | London. |
| OURLIER FRERES. | Cognac. |
| LEACOCK AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COSSART GORDON AND Co. | Madeira. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN ZELLERS AND Co. | Oporto. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms. |
| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux. |
| WOODHOUSE AND Co. | Marsala. |
| JAMES CATHCART AND Co. | Leith, N. B. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co. | Leith, N. B. |
| J. & R. GRANT. | Rothes, N. B. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| GOVERNMENT CELLARS. | Budapest. |
| MAX GREGER & Co. | Budapest. |
| JOS. DIETZL. | Budapest. |
| WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Côtes d'Or. |
| ACKERMANN-LAURANCE | Saumur. |
| C. A. LINDGREN AND Co. | Stockholm. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
| T. P. GRIFFIN & Co. | London. |
| FRANK BAILEY AND Co. | London. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

### PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO., Sole Agents, Bombay.

### SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.

THE "GORDON" BRAND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One Star | Rs. 32 per doz. | | |
| Two " | Liquor | " | 34 " |
| Three " | do. | " | 36 " |
| Five " | do. | " | 40 " |
| Five " Special | do. | " | 42 " |

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One Star | Rs. 28 per doz. | | |
| Three " | | " | 30 " |

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents, 11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### FOR SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

SELLING OFF!!!

CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK AT REDUCED RATES, of Indian Curious, &c., suitable for presentation at Home to make room for New Stock.

HURJIMULL & CO., INDIAN JEWELLERS, &c., Rampart Row and Meadows Street, Bombay.

### FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT CALCUTTA

On or about THURSDAY, 1st JUNE, 1893,

THE SCREW STEAMER JAPAN,

Built in 1872, by C. Mitchell and Son, Low Walker-on-Tyne, Newcastle.

Engines by Mandslay Son and Feild, London.

New Boilers were given in 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross Register | 2340-48 Tons. |
| Nett Register | 1885-03 Tons. |
| Length | 236-0 feet. |
| Breadth | 37-4 feet. |
| Depth | 27-2 feet. |

Delivery at Calcutta. For further particulars apply to

APCAR & Co., Calcutta.

### CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

"JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA," a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.

One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.

One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

"Also New and Second-hand household furniture of the newest Pattern."

For prices and other particulars apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

*i.e.*, HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HAINES ROAD AT BYCULLA.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will (with the consent and concurrence of N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and the grace of the estate and effects of Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet-maker, an Insolvent) sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Dalalbhoy Nassarwanjee Boulewalla, the second mortgagee, and also transferee of the first mortgagees of the same, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, the said Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet-maker, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage and agreement of further charge, dated the 18th day of October, 1889, and the 11th day of July, 1891, respectively, and made between the said Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet-maker of the one part and the said first mortgagees of the other part and in pursuance of any and all other powers enabling him in that behalf.

The whole property will be put up for sale at first in one lot, and if not sold for an amount equal to or exceeding the reserve bid for the whole property. It will be put up for sale in three lots as specified below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

PLOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon (in course of construction), situate, lying, and being at Sankli Street, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,375-9 square yards or thereabouts, and forming part of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 25, new No. 1624, old Survey No. 676, and new Survey No. 3588, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by plot No. 2 hereinafter described, on or towards the west by a piece of Municipal ground, on or towards the north by the Sankli Tank, and on or towards the south by the Sankli Street aforesaid.

PLOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate, lying, and being at Sankli Street, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,837-59 square yards or thereabouts, and forming part of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under old No. 25, new No. 6-51, old survey No. 676, and new survey No. 3588, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Haines Road and Police Chowki at Haines Road, on or towards the west partly by plot No. 1 and partly by Sankli Tank, on or towards the north partly by the Sankli Tank and partly by plot No. III. (hereinafter described), and on or towards the south by the Sankli Street aforesaid.

PLOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or building or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Haines Road, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 788 square yards or thereabouts, and being part of land, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 25, new No. 1624, old Survey No. 676, and new Survey No. 3588, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Haines Road aforesaid, on or towards the west by the Sankli Tank, on or towards the north by the Sankli Tank and Haines Road aforesaid, and on or towards the south by Plot No. II, above described, and which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street No. 6 A, and ward No. 4274, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinetmaker and are now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustom, and Kola, Solicitors, at their Office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 20, 1893.

## NOTICES.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE with Section 319 (Clause 1) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, notice is hereby given that ABDUL RAHIMAN STREET, from Pydowni to the Crawford Market, will be CLOSED for all wheeled traffic except Tramcars going North or South on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 20th and 21st instant, between the hours of 9 A.M., and 5 P.M. for drain cleaning operations.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

Bombay Municipal Office: Public Health Department 18th April, 1893.

### COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES.....Rs. 15,96,500

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank is again receiving Deposits for 1, 2, and 3 Months at Special Rates of Interest, which may be ascertained on application at this Office or at the Bombay Branch.

By Order of the Board,

E. F. STRANACK, Secretary and Treasurer.

adras, 11th April, 1893.

### MANOCKJEE PETIT COMPANY'S SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 3770, standing in the name of the Undersigned of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Ld., has been LOST, and the Public are warned not to deal with it.

Intimation of the loss has been given to the Company.

સા. કરમચંદ પ્રેમચંદની સાઇ,

*i.e.*, KURRUMCHUND POOLCHUND.

Bombay, 14th April, 1893.

### BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY, 20th April, 1893, at 5 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.

The Distribution of Prizes to the Children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, the Venerable the ARCHDEACON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

JOHN A. SELLAR, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 13th April, 1893.

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for two years of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, TWINE, CANDLES, KEROSINE and COCOANUT OIL for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the Undersigned on FRIDAY, the 12th May, 1893, at 12 noon.

Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose tender is accepted should refuse to fulfill the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by this Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Samples of the Articles to be supplied and the form of Tender can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily.

W. MERRETT, Presidency Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, Dated 11th April, 1893.

### NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Managers' Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of GEORGE ALEXANDER HALLARD, of the Madras Civil Service, formerly residing at 8, Earl's Court Square, South Kensington, but late of Philipburn, Selkirk, Scotland, European deceased (who died at Philipburn aforesaid on or about the 8th day of August, 1892, and Letters of Administration with copies of his Will and Codicils thereto annexed of whose property and credits were on the 7th day of April, 1893, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN and CHARLES FORBES MOIR, of Bombay, the co-stituted Attorneys of JULIA MARY BALLARD, widow, the Relict, the sole Executrix named in the said Will, for her use and benefit, and limited until she should obtain Probate to be granted to her to have effect throughout the whole of British India) are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for such administrators on their behalf at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Alphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 25th day of May, 1893, as after that date the said Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Julia Mary Ballard, as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 12th day of April, 1893.

BROWN and MOIR, Administrators' Solicitors.

### THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST, Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

# PILSENER BEER.

## KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

*N B.*—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

## GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT

## MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,

AND

## DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,

ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

# "BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

# "BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BAHADUR REGALIAS | 6 | inches long, in boxes of | | 50 |
| BAHADUR PRINCESSES | 5 | ,, | ,, | 50 |
| BAHADUR No. 1 | 4½ | ,, | ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR ,, 2 | 4 | ,, | ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR ,, 3 | 3½ | ,, | ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR MANILLAS | 4 | ,, | ,, | 100 |
| BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS | 3 | ,, | ,, | 200 |

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

## McDOWELL AND CO., MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

### INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed... £8,486,434

Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to..... £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fire Premium for | 1875 | £742,553 |
| ,, | 1880 | £833,078 |
| ,, | 1885 | £966,107 |
| ,, | 1891 | £1,607,036 |

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favorable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to ..... £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881 | £4,673,209 | 1891 | £7,894,357 |
| 1886 | £5,673,041 | | |

Increase of Funds in 10 years ..... £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.

Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO., Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

I.

IF YOU WANT

The simplest and best form of investment policy which is issued by any company,

II.

IF YOU WANT

Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest,

III.

IF YOU WANT

Cheap Life Assurance while your children are young, and an endowment to yourself when they are grown up,

IV.

IF YOU WANT

The accumulation of Reserved profits without the risk of losing all you have paid by missing any payment,

V.

IF YOU WANT

Assurance with an unconditional policy which is sure to be paid without delay or trouble,

THEN YOU WANT

A NON-FORFEITING "RESERVED DIVIDEND" POLICY IN THE

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

For information Apply to

ALF. H. ELLIS, Manager for India, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per Year.

### INSURANCES.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

BEFORE deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| At age 20 | next birthday | ..... | Rs. | 7 | 7 0 |
| At age 25 | do. | ..... | ,, | 8 | 5 0 |
| At age 30 | do. | ..... | ,, | 9 | 7 0 |
| At age 35 | do. | ..... | ,, | 10 | 14 0 |
| At age 40 | do. | ..... | ,, | 12 | 11 0 |
| At age 45 | do. | ..... | ,, | 15 | 0 0 |

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving elapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund | |
|---|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND, | ,, | 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M | 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | 7,500,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | 6,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL | ,, | 2,600,000 |
| The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs | 10,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | 2,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL | ,, | 1,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND | £ | 3,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Frs | 4,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Fl | 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | 2,000,000 |
| The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, | 2,250,000 |
| The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL | M | 4,000,000 |

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

### BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,125,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: 65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES: BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. G. FIDLER, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 36,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E.C.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON, Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | H. IJO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED | £2,000,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | £250,000 |
| UNCALLED CAPITAL | £1,750,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mendes & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... {THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | per Cent. per Annum for | 3 | Months. |
| 3½ | ,, | 4 | ,, |
| 4 | ,, | 6 | ,, |
| 4½ | ,, | 8 or 9 | Months. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP | £1,000,000 |
| (With power to increase to | £4,000,000) |
| RESERVE FUNDS | £100,000 |
| RESER

## BAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| ...nce. | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divd. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INDIAN BANKS.** | | | | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | Rs. 500 | Rs. 500 | Rs. 25 9 pr. ct. | Rs. 1,072½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 9 pr. ct. | 1,020 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | | 940 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 100,000 | £10 | all | 5 pr. ct. | 8) |
| Chartor Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 7 pr. ct. | £20 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | £1 | £ 35 |
| National Bank of India | 40,000 | £25 | £12½ | 6 pr. ct. | 208 |
| Silver Share | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | Last Dividend. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | { 1,000 / 750 | 200 / 50 | 200 / 150 | 10 / 7½ | 270 / 190 |
| Back Bay Baths | 500 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 40 |
| Badhsah Pile | 5,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 90 |
| Bapty Brothers | 6,325 | 200 | 185 | 18 | 42 |
| Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited | 1,250 | 100 | all | Nil. | 100 nom |
| Bombay Fir Insurance | 600 | 2,500 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,100 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 270 | 4,325 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 67½ | 1090 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | ex div 2 | 80 w d |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 3 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 865 |
| Deccan Ice Co. | 1,170 | 100 | 100 | 4 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | | 500 | 5 pr. ct. | 385 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 14 | 153 |
| Geyer & Co., Ld. | 500 | 100 | 70 | ... | 70 nom |
| Indian Guarantee & Suraty Ship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 16½ |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 115 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | div 23½ | 312 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 30 | 190 |
| Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co. | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 3) |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 16 | 94 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 50 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 12 pr. ct. | 215 |
| Oriental Loan | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 pr. ct. | 15 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | 6 pr. ct. | 82 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 455 |
| Prince of Wales Fireinsurance Co. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | N div. | 2,350 |
| Prince of Wales Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | ... | 10 |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 | 55 |
| Southwell and Austin, Ld. | Ord. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 pr. ct. | InLqdn |
| Do. | Prf. 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 121 |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | all | 60 | 887½ |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 57½ |
| Telephone Co. | 9,200 | 25 | 25 | | 18½ Ex d |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,200 |
| Albert Gimlet Co | 100 | 500 | all | | 450 |
| Albert (Kurrachee) | 200 | 000'1 | 1,100 | 18 pr. ct. | 890 |
| Apollo | 750 | 000'2 | 2,200 | 90 | 300 |
| Beliary | 167 | 001'1 | 1,000 | Nil. 40 | 320 |
| Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | ... | 300 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 115 |
| Braii's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld. | 500 | 200 | 200 | | 120 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld. | 600 | 200 | all | 16 | 220 / 240 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | 20 | 320 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 45 dvd | 1,350 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 250 | ... | 130 | 135 |
| Fort | 515 | 2500 | 2,500 | Rs. 35 | 925 |
| French | 300 | 500 | all | 100 | 480 |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 475 |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld. | 750 | 400 | all | 50 | 115 |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | 32½ | 375 xd |
| Mahmadpura Cotton Gand P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 63 | 85 |
| Mercantile | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | 7½ pr. ct | 110 |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 40 | 435 |
| Munmar M. | 1,000 | 250 | all | Rs. 32½ | 295 |
| New Berar | 1,200 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 55 | 595 |
| New Indian | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 12 | 120 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs25 div 1 | 410 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 75 | 20 | 480 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 500 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 00 | 25 | 1,375 x 1 |
| Sind | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 35 | 500 w 1 |
| Sorab Woollen Mills | 1,200 | 250 | 250 | 35 | 200 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 375 | 200 | all | 75 | 235 |
| Volkart | ... | 1,000 | 100 | Rs. 100 | 950-55 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 600 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 90 | 1,400 |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 00 | all | Rs. 25 | 505 xd |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,346 | | 100 | 5 | 82 |
| Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | | all | 9 per ct. | 330 |
| Bombay Unitded | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 640 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 600 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 380 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 325 nom |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 400 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 33 | 1,055 xd |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 590 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 1,025 xd |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct | 730 |
| Colaba Land & Mill | 4,000 | 700 | | Rs. 15 | 640 xd |
| Coorla Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1, | Rs. 40 | 410 xd |
| Dorai Mills Co., Ld. | 5,938 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 440 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 410 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 730 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 630 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 505 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 690 xd |
| Hingughat Mill | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 660 |
| Howard & Co's Builoughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 700 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,080 xd |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | ... | 410 |
| Indian Manfg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. | 1,130 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 10 pr. ct. | 650 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 340 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 205 xd |
| Jewraz Baloo | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 860 xd |
| Jubilee Mills Co. Ld | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 500 x 1 |
| Khandesh | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 725 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | Nil | 7. 5 |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 565 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 100 | 15 pr. ct. | 182 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 650 |
| Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 970 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 2,450 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 505 |
| Mahomed Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 2,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr. ct. | 4,757 |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 1,595 |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 0 | 250 | 6 | 145 |
| Morarji Gokuldas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 70 | 1,900 |
| Maharaja Mysore S & M Co. | 4,50 | 100 | 100 | 12 p.c.g.d | 105 pa |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil. | 130 |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil. | |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 500 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | Rs. 15 | 450-55 |
| Presidency Mills Co (Ld.) | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,250 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 640 |
| Ripon Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | R 30 | 1,010 |
| Sassoon | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 3 | 1,400 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 1,275 |
| Soonderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1yr. rs. 60 | 600 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 230 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,212 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 320 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,380 | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 220 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 32) |
| Swadeshi Mills | 475 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 15 | 475 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 550 |
| Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld. | 900 | 500 | 900 | 15 | 500 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 370 |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 675 xd |
| Wadia Mills | 1,100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 700 |
| Union Mills, Ld | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 580 |

### PRICES OF BULLION &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | Rs. | 26-3 Nominal. |
| China Leaf | ,, | 28-8 ,, |
| Pekin, Bar Gold old | ,, | 25-8 ,, |
| Do. do. new | ,, | 25-4 ,, |
| Australia do. | ,, | 26-2 |
| Bombay do. | ,, | 25-12 |
| English Sovereigns | ,, | 16-6 |
| Do. Drazons | ,, | 16-5 |
| Bar Silver 17 Betterness | ,, | 108-8 |
| Do. 17½ do. | ,, | 109-11 |
| Carolus Dollars | ,, | 226 Nominal. |
| Mexican do. | ,, | 223 |
| Five-Francs | ,, | 321 |

## BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Prize-Distribution, Byculla Schools, 5 p.m.
Public Meeting, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to vote an Address to Sir William Wedderburn, &c., 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Stanley's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings.
Madame Cora's Palace of Wonders, Esplanade.
The Magnetic Lady, Eve's Floral Bower.
Amateur Performance at the Novelty, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th :—Longstone (s), from Zanzibar. Yesterday :—Carradale (s), from Rangoon ; and Imperatrix (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Oriental (s), for China, &c. ; Kapurthala (s), Karachi, &c. ; Kt. Templar (s), Antwerp ; Wastwater (s), Havre ; and Camorta (s), Calcutta, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Thisbe, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Friday, the 21st instant.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.—A performance for the benefit of the Anglo-Portuguese School, by a select body of amateur ladies and gentlemen, will be given at the Novelty Theatre, to-day, at 9 p.m.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Amajee Babarao, an interpreter of the High Court, living at Girgaum Road, has reported to the police, that his house was broken into on Monday night, and Rs. 400, in currency notes and cash, were stolen from a box.

FIRE AT FREERE ROAD.—On Tuesday, a fire broke out in a *cudjan* hut, used as a cattle-shed, situated at Freere Road, belonging to Ramjan Bhanbhai. The hut was completely gutted in a short time before the arrival of the fire-engines. The fire is attributed to careless biddee-smoking. The damage is estimated at Rs. 400.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, whilst a Parsee lady was being driven in a brougham belonging to Mr. Muncherjee Mehta, the horse took fright at a passing train, near the Kennedy Bridge, and dashed into a carriage, in which Mrs. O'Connell was being driven along the Girgaum Road. Both the carriages were damaged, but fortunately the ladies escaped unhurt.

THE PARSI ANTI-DOWRY ASSOCIATION.—The extraordinary general meeting of the Association, which was postponed in memory of the late Mr. Sorabji S. Bengalee, C.I.E., will be held on Wednesday, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, under the presidency of Mr. Framji Dinshawji Petit for adopting the rules framed by the committee and appointing a new committee. Parsi ladies and gentlemen who sympathise with the objects of the association are invited to attend.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock, this evening :—

March.....Boccacio.....Suppe.
Overture.....Macbeth.....Halton.
Valse.....Beauty's Daughters.....Lowthian.
Blue Violet..Caprice.....Eilenberg.
Selection.....The Pirates of Penzance.....Sullivan.
Polka.....Pierrot.....Megone.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

## THE BRUTAL MURDER AT GRANT ROAD.

MR. ALLEN F. TURNER, the Deputy Coroner, concluded the enquiry yesterday at the morgue, touching the death of Curreembux Hilaibux, aged about 45, who, whilst lying asleep under a tree on the public footpath on the night of the 9th instant, was assaulted with a stick on the head by Mohideen, and who died from the effects of the injury on the following day in the hospital. Mohideen after committing the assault made his escape, and is still at large. Superintendent McDermott, of the D. Division, and Inspector Briscoe and Constable Good attended the enquiry, and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police.

The following further evidence was recorded :—

Mr. John Gallaghar, House-Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, said : The deceased was brought to the hospital, on the 9th instant, at 10 p.m. On admission he was in a semi-conscious state. He said he was struck on the head with a stick by a man. He had a large swollen bruise, about five inches in length, on the right side of the head, extending from the upper part of the temple backwards and upwards. A small superficial wound, about a quarter of an inch in length, was on the upper part of the swelling. There was slight bleeding from the nose and mouth. Shortly after admission he vomited once, and the vomited matter was partly mixed with dark blood. No other marks of injury were visible. The following morning deceased was quite unconscious and the skull was repanned in order to raise the depressed bone that was pressing on the brain. On the skull being exposed over the seat of injury, it was found to be extensively fractured. The membrane covering the brain was lacerated, and the brain substance appeared to be, injured as small portions of it escaped. After the operation deceased appeared to be more sensitive to touch, but he did not regain consciousness, he never rallied, and died at 4 p.m. on the 10th instant. I made an autopsy of the body at 12 noon on the 11th instant. The body was well nourished, there were no external marks of violence beyond the one on the head. The organs in the chest and abdomen were found healthy. I am of opinion that the cause of death was fracture of the skull, and that the fracture could have been caused by a heavy bamboo stick. I think that one well-directed blow with a heavy bamboo stick could have caused the fracture in question. I think the same blow caused the large bruise and the small superficial wound. I am of opinion that great violence must have been used in giving the blow.

Dawood Nubbi said : I am at present unemployed and live in a room on the Grant Road. The deceased resided with me in the same room. A woman, named Gaoo, a prostitute, used to make use of the deceased's room for prostitution. Gaoo's paramour was one Mohideen, who was in the habit of visiting Gaoo in deceased's room. Two or three days previous to the day on which deceased was assaulted Mohideen came to the deceased's room at 8 p.m. When Mohideen came there he called Gaoo out of the room and struck her with his open hand and ran away. At about midnight on the following day Mohideen again came to the deceased's room, and while Gaoo was leaving with deceased to return to her house, Mohideen abused her. Deceased remonstrated with him when he threatened him. Deceased replied : "Do what you like," and he left with Gaoo. Mohideen used to object to Gaoo frequenting the deceased's brothel. About 8 o'clock the following night I went and sat under a tree, about fifteen paces from the deceased's house, intending to go to sleep, leaving Saleem and Gaoo in the room. Half-an-hour after Gaoo came and informed deceased that there was a man walking about the street with a stick in his hand, and told deceased to be on the alert. Deceased said hundreds of people walk about the streets with sticks in their hands, and that he (deceased) had nothing to fear. Deceased said he had no enemies. Gaoo then went into the room, and about an hour after deceased lay down and went off to sleep. Half-an-hour after Mohideen came from the direction of the J. J. Hospital with a stick in his hand and went up to the deceased and struck him with it on the head as he was asleep. I, on seeing this, raised a cry for the police, but Mohideen then gave deceased two more bolows on the head. I continued to call out for a sepoy, and Mohideen struck me on the left arm and ran away. I am paralized in my lower extremities, so I could not get up. A crowd collected. The police came there, when deceased spoke, and asked the police to take him to the hospital. I and deceased's wife Saleem accompanied deceased to the hospital and left him there. Deceased died in the hospital at 4 p. m. the next day. I mentioned Mohideen's name to the police when I was interrogated.

Gaoo, the kept mistress of Mohideen, was called, and she corroborated the statement of the last witness.

Baloo, policeman No. 908D, gave evidence that he took deceased to the J. J. Hospital.

The Coroner having summed up the evidence, the jury after a short consultation, brought in a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against Mohideen.

BEFORE leaving England, Mr. Haweis corrected the last proof-sheets of his life of Sir Morell Mackenzie. There has been some delay in its issue, owing to the difficulty—and in several cases impossibility—of obtaining permission to publish the letters of illustrious personages interested in the illness of the late Emperor Frederick. Just before he left England, however, the Queen gave Mr. Haweis her permission to publish an interesting letter from herself to the Emperor Frederick. The whole letter, which is written in German, will be re-produced. It contains a very graceful and appreciative tribute to the skill of Sir Morell Mackenzie. The life of the Emperor's English doctor is looked forward to with great and widespread interest. Messrs. Allen and Co. are the publishers.

## THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT DADUR.

THE adjourned inquest, touching the death of Rowjee Luxman, a muccadum of porters, doing duty at the Dadur railway station of the G. I. P. Railway, was resumed yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Nicholson, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the Railway Company. Mr. Byrne, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared on behalf of Mr. Branson, the driver of engine No. 152, by which the deceased is said to have been run over and killed.

Mr. Thomas Branson, examined by Mr. Byrne, said : I am a driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway. I have been connected with railways in India since 1877, and I have been driver in the G. I. P. Railway since 1887. On the 16th of March I started from Kurjat at half-past seven with the train No. 152. At Karjat I was given a memorandum which is called an ordinary stoppage ticket by the head-guard. This was my order for stoppages in the journey to Bombay. I knew from the ticket that I had to stop at Dadur. On the journey from Karjat to Dadur I took off two waggons at Kalyan, and on arrival at Dadur my load was thirty-five waggons. The length of my train was about 277 yards, when I entered the Dadur station. I did not stop at Matoonga. I am a married man. I first saw the Dadur signals on approaching Matoonga. They were all "at danger" when I first saw them. The line is straight from Matoonga to Dadur. On leaving Matoonga I gave a long whistle. The signal was at danger in front of me as I wanted the guard to exchange signals with me. I had shutoff steam at Matoonga, because I did not know whether the signals would be given me. After I had whistled I asked my oilman if he got the signals, and he replied "ah sab, signal mila." He was standing on the brake with a signal lamp in his hand watching to the guard's signal. When the oilman gave me the above reply I thought that he had received a signal from the guard. When I neared the distant signal, it was lowered to me, and so was the home signal. When I came near the distant signal and when the signals were given to me I again put on steam, and I passed the distant signal at the rate of speed of twelve miles an hour. The distance between the distant signal and the place where I had to stop is about three-quarters of a mile. I knew that I had to tranship at Dadur. When I came into the station the starting signal was against me, and I was preparing to start at the signal. The lowest rate of speed before coming to the starting signal was two or three miles an hour. I did not actually stop before I got to the starting signal. I went on because I saw a green light on the up-platform near the starting signal. I could not see the man, who was waving the lamp as it was a pitch dark night. We called out "tranship," "tranship." They usually call out in this way when a train enters the station. I heard the man who was waving the lamp to say "go ahead." I put on little steam and then shut off and rolled along to the usual place of stopping near the double-band semaphore. When I last saw the man he was walking down the slope at the end of the up platform alongside my train. If the guard's brake had been on when I gave steam I would have felt a jerk ; but there was no jerk at all. When I stopped the buffers all came up. The light suddenly disappeared out of my train and I pulled up as the signal had disappeared. When I came into the Dadur station I saw the head-light of an engine standing on the down main line. About half-an-hour after my train had come to a standstill the guard Martin came up to me and told me that a *muccadum* was lying dead on the crossing on the outer rail of the up-line. I asked the guard whether he was joking, and he replied that he was not joking at all. The guard and I went together and examined the wheels of the engine, but there were no marks of blood on them. I had seen the assistant station-master before I saw the guard. He came up to me from the direction of Parel. He showed a lamp up on my engine, and I asked "Konhai" (Who you are.) He replied that he was the assistant station-master. I asked him where he come from, and he replied that he had been attending to the shunting and transhipping of No. 1 down goods train. He then went towards the station and again came up just when we started the examination of the wheels. Two native policemen also came up there and took the names of the two firemen. The head station-master came there after I had examined the wheels of the engine. The station-master asked me if I had got the signals for coming in, and I said that I got the distant and the home signals, but not the starting signal which I passed by the hand signal. The assistant station-master said that he did not know whether the signals were "at danger" or not, as he had been attending to the shunting and transhipping of No. 1 down train. He always pass by hand signal.

The inquest stands adjourned.

## GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society was held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, on Tuesday, when Dr. R. N. Khory, the president, occupied the chair, and the following gentlemen were present :—Drs. Khwaja Abdulla, Cowasji Hormusji, Dadabhoy Jamasji, H. K. Tavaria, D. J. Mantri, S. S. Misir, H. J. Dadiseth, J. A. daGama, Ismael Jan Mahomed, Edulji Cowasji, H. J. Appu, B. R. Wadia, A. P. de Andrade, B. P. Narielwalla, F. N. Bisni, R. K. Vatcha, B. N. Horsedealer, N. H. E. Sukhia, and M. D. Cama, and N. N. Katrak, honorary secretaries. Business—The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Drs. R. D. Moda, N. H. Lam, K. R. Bahadhurji, S. D. Kamdin, Popat Prabhuram Vaidya, N. T. Bunsha, and H. D. Dadyseth were elected members, and Surgeon-Major H. W. B. Boyd, Drs. L. D. Gadre, Ragvendra Rao, K. M. Heeramaneck, A. H. Ghasvalla, M. N. Disana, and N. H. Choksey were proposed members of the Society. Sir G. Birdwood, Sir W. H. Hunter, Sir H. J. Moore, and Dr. H. V. Carter were unanimously elected honorary members of the Society. A letter from Dr. R. N. Khory, announcing his departure from Bombay for a short time, was recorded. The honorary secretary read a letter from the Secretary to H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, announcing that H. H the Maharaja was pleased to become the patron of the Society. A vote of thanks was passed, and the secretaries were requested to communicate the same to his Highness. The president Dr. R. N. Khory read the following papers; (*a*) Amputation of the cervic for elongation; and (*b*) Removal of a tumour of the anterior wall of the uterus. At the conclusion of the papers some discussion followed in which Drs. Jan Mahomed, Cama, and Da Gama took part. With a vote of thanks to the president the meeting dissolved.

## BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE last Spoon Competition of the season was held at Coorla, on Tuesday, the 18th instant. The members not being sufficient according to the rules for two spoons, the competitors subscribed the difference. It is anticipated next season the committee will be in a position to considerably reduce the number of competitors necessary for a competition, and they hope by doing so, to make the Rifle Club even more popular than it is at present.

| | 200 yds. | 300 yds. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles | 27 | 25 | 53 *x* |
| Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifl s | 29 | 21 | 50 *b* |
| Lce-Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles | 28 | 21 | 49 *c* |
| Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles | 30 | 19 | 49 *d* |
| Lce-C rpl J Harbottle, Bo ol Rifles | 23 | 24 | 47 *c* |
| Cr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles | 21 | 26 | 46 |
| Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols. | 23 | 23 | 46 |
| Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles | 19 | 26 | 45 |
| Vol G O Evans, Bo Vol R fles | 26 | 18 | 44 |
| Vol O Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles | 21 | 22 | 43 |
| Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols. | 23 | 22 | 42 |
| Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles | 25 | 16 | 42 |

*a* Handicapped 2) points. *b* Handicapped 4 points, Winner of 2nd Spoon. *c* Handicapped 8 points. *d* Handicapped 4 points. *e* Winner of 1st Spoon.

THE member for the Eye Division of Suffolk has been devoting his leisure to an inquiry into the principles of "Historic Personality," and the result is presented in an interesting little volume published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. Mr. Seymour Stevenson's chapters treat of biography and autobiography, of memoirs, letters, table talk, monumental inscriptions, portraits, and other documents, which serve the purpose of the historian in the fascinating department of his art known as character drawing. Unfortunately, while the essayist shows us the importance of the personal element in history, his chapters tend rather to make us sceptical about historical portraiture. His conclusion is that the hightest works of fiction present us with characters more real than those which are set forth in the records of the past. Charles Kingsley, it may be remembered, said something of the same sort in his inaugural lecture from the chair of the Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. It is not altogether pleasing to think that such old and honoured acquaintances as Sallust's Catiline or Mr. Green's strikingly minute portrait of King Henry II. from the old chronicles, and scores of other examples no less famous, may after all be mere fancy sketches.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

### COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN INDIA.

SAYS the *Rast Goftar* : Those Indians who have been asking Government to introduce compulsory education in India are, at least, a century in advance of their times. Even in England it is a very recent institution,—almost of yesterday we may call it. The country is much too poor to pay for universal education. If its advocates were only to count the cost, they would hold their breath, and desist from memorialising the Government any more. In India a considerable mass of the population is so steeped in proverty that they would rather have their children commence earning their bread, and contribute to the family pot, than send them to school to acquire primary education. Such instruction would be all very well, but they would argue, with much show of reason, that the claims of the stomach must be held superior to the claims of the intellect. If even in England it is deemed necessary to give free breakfasts to the children of the very poor, in order to support them while they are at school, how much greater would be the necessity for so doing in our own poverty-stricken country ? The Government have just sent their reply to a memorial in favour of compulsory education which was sent to them by a Poona association, and the reply could not possibly be other than what they have given. According to the *Educational Record*, the memorialists are informed that it is the established policy of the Government of India to promote primary education among the masses as far as possible, but that the Governor-General in Council agrees with the Bombay Government that the circumstances of the country are not, at the present time, favourable to the introduction of compulsory free education. Before Poona sent their memorial to Government for universal education, Ahmedabad had been to the fore in the same good cause, and had received a similar reply. The wish expressed by the capitals of the Deccan and Gujerat deserves sympathy, but it is impossible to carry it out in practice. The financial difficulty must put a stop to all argument.

### ENLARGEMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks : In the matter of the Legislative Councils, perhaps, in no part of the empire has there been displayed a virulent, and even malicious, opposition to the wishes of the enlightened public than in this Presidency. The administration is in the hands of Councillors who are neither wise nor politic while the Secretariat is all-powerful. The very fact of enfranchising minorities who have next to no interests in the well-being of the people of the Presidency at large, and ignoring communities like the Millowners' Association, the entire native mercantile community, and the Central Division, which is the most advanced of all the divisions, is a clear proof of the inimical attitude of Lord Harris's Government towards the Amended Councils' Act. Who are the Zemindars of Sind ? And who are the Sirdars of the Deccan ? What large interests, compared with those of the Central Divison and the native industrial and commercial community do they represent ? Is it not the fact that among the class of Sirdars are old women, while the males are more or less entirely uninterested in the prosperity of the country. And what is that other minority of the whites at Kurrachee, we mean the local chamber of commerce there ? The few firms there, are mere branches of the firms here. They are mere shadows. But the inimical Government is not slow to enfranchise both the shadow and the substance while ignoring the just claims of the Deccan, the Millowners' Association, and the native merchants generally. We say it is discreditable of a Government which by the introduction of such unpopular and unimportant interests pretends to reform the Legislature.

The *Gujerati* observes : Messrs. G. K. Gokhale and S. H. Sathe, honorary secretaries to the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, have with commendable promptitude addressed the Government a vigorous and well-reasoned protest against the rules about the nominations to the Legislative Council. The Sabha very forcibly points out that the local authorities have for reasons best known to them departed from the usual practice of promulgating rules framed to give effect to statutory powers vested in Government for general information before issuing them as final orders. The memorial then proceeds to point out how capriciously urban and rural interests have been entirely ignored in the Deccan and Sind and partially in Gujarat and the Southern Division. The Sabha could have rendered its protest still more effective by dwelling on the inconvenience and absurdity of adhering to the existing administrative arrangements. The statistics quoted by the memorialists leave not a shadow of doubt that the local Government have acted with reasons and motives unknown to the outside world in a grossly unfair manner towards the Deccan. We repeat, as we remarked on the last occasion, the exclusion of the urban and rural interests in the Central Division and Sind is a distinct breach of promise so often re-iterated by the Viceroy in Poona and in his recent tour through Southern India. The Sabha, we are glad to note, has not forgotten to plead the cause of the native mercantile community in this city.

The *Indu Prakash* writes : Public opinion cannot be trifled with in these days as it used to be in days gone by. The Bombay Government are mistaking if they think they can afford to trample under their feet the spirit of the measures for which the people of this country have agitated and to which they have succeeded in securing the approval of the British House of Commons. Their rules bear the appearance of being framed with no other intention than that of defeating the Councils Act. They have tried not to put the Act into operation, but to withhold its operation, as far as possible. Otherwise, why this churlish exclusion of the Central Division ? The tables we gave last week show plainly enough that the urban as well as the rural life of the Central Division is more vigorous than that of either the northern or the southern. Whether in the number of municipalities or local boards, or in the number and work of elected members, the latter two divisions are distinctly inferior to that portion of the Presidency which has been blotted out for the nonce so far as representation on the Council goes. The Sirdars of the Deccan, who have been favoured with the right of recommendation, may well have their representative to guild the Council Hall. We do not grudge them the right, nor the Council the delight, of the ornamentation. But if it is said in earnest that the Sirdars are the persons to represent the rural or the urban interests of the Deccan, it is scarcely possible for any one having the faintest knowledge of the Deccan to keep his face.

The *Subodha Patrika* states : We are glad to hear that the Bombay Presidency Association has convened a public meeting at the Framji Cawasji Institute at 5-15 p.m. on Thursday next to adopt an address to Sir William Wedderburn, congratulating him on his election as a member of Parliament, and also to adopt a memorial to Government, protesting against the unfair treatment accorded to the Deccan in the matter of the election of non-official members to the Legislative Council. Both the objects, for which the public meeting is called, are excellent and deserve public sympathy and support. We hope the meeting will prove in every way enthusiastic and successful. We believe Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, P.M. Mehta, D. A. Khare, N. V. Gokhale, N. G. Chandavarkar, Abdulla M. Dharamsi, V. K. Bhatavadekar, G. S. Rao, and others will address the meeting.

### THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The *Indian Spectator's* London correspondent writing on Mr. Cotterell Tupp's paper and the discussion thereon says : As to the supposed difficulty in practice in obtaining gold for silver, and *vice versa*, in Bi-metallic countries Mr. Gibbs urged that it is a question of standard and reserves rather than of currency, and—as did Professor Foxwell later with more point—that it is "legal-tender that traders require rather than hard cash of any sort." Although the Professor had been announced to speak he seemed disinclined and had hidden himself away in a back seat ; but his clear exposition of the subject will be appreciated when seen in the report. He is almost the first of the bi-metallists whom I have heard attempting to meet the practical difficulty of how to get through the transition period between the two systems without shock to credit.

IN the "Arnold Arboretum" Harvard University possesses, in the estimation of a writer in "The Century," the "finest tree museum in the world." Kew takes the lead among botanic gardens, but is not strong in its trees. The Arnold Arboretum, on the contrary, consists of 160 acres entirely given over to the cultivation of woody fibre, trees, shrubs, and vines in all their infinite variety. It is not exactly a park, nor yet a garden, in spite of its fruits and flowers. It aims at showing trees as they grow naturally in woods, and as specimens planted one hundred feet apart in enormous holes filled with rich soil, the different varieties being grouped together according to the botanical system of De Candolle—magnolian first, because that tree has most perfect flower ; conifers last, because in them the flower is most imperfect. In like manner the shrubs are conspicuously labelled, in a place set apart for them, where the soil is rich. It will interest those who are concerned in forestry to know that the young trees are raised from seed in the nurseries of the arboretum, and in consequence of their careful cultivation and selection are reported to be singularly symmetrical, healthy and promising.

## THE KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

THERE has been a rumour for some days, writes the Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, of a

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CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
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GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE POST of PRINCIPAL of the MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE is VACANT. Salary Rs. 200, inclusive of conveyance allowance.
The State Council will receive applications till the 30th of April, 1893.

NANDKISOR SINGH, Secretary, Jeypore Council, Jeypore, Rajputana.

SWIFT AND FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c. ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS. RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED. PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded fines; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reported Bar Silver still unchanged in value, at 38d. per oz.; but, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent higher, at 83½ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars. Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 99; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109½; as were also 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £63 1-16. The market rates of discount showed no movement. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 7-16d. Braziers' Copper was 10s. lower, at £5 5s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 96¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having been only 7,000 bales again, without any East Indians. The spot price of Mid.-Americans was still 4 3/8 per lb; but Broach, of all grades, was 1-16d. per lb. lower; and Egyptian "Fair" Brown Cotton was also 1-16d. per lb. down, at 4 13-16d. The day's Imports were 20,000 bales. The Manchester Market was flat.

In New York, 7 15-16d. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but July Futures were 8 points higher at 7·74 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 9,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's figures and those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

| | 1893. | 1892. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday's Receipts... | 9,000 | 9,000 | 17,000 |
| Three days' do..... | 26,000 | 25,000 | 39,000 |
| Since 1st Sept. 1892. | 4,641,000 | 6,633,000 | 6,472,000 |

There has been a steadier feeling in our local Cotton Market to-day, and prices have advanced Re. 1 per candy. Business, however, has still been upon only a small scale, the reported purchases for export having aggregated 500 bales, consisting of 200 each of Mowa, at Rs. 222; and Broach, at Rs. 231; and 100 Umbrelli Ginned, at Rs. 223; while the Mills have taken 600 bales, made up of 250 Sheagaum, at Rs. 215; 200 Broach, at Rs. 229-30; 100 Bengals, at Rs. 185; and 50 Morvi at Rs. 208 per candy.

WHEAT has remained quiet in tone, with but a small export business passing, and prices having declined half an anna per cwt. we now quote as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Pessy 91 per cent. ...Rs. | 4 | 12 | 6 per cwt. |
| Do. 85 " " | 4 | 11 | 6 " |
| No. 1 Club Delhi..... " | 4 | 9 | 6 " |
| Red Delhi..... " | 4 | 6 | 0 " |
| Hard Yellow ..... " | 5 | 4 | 0 " |
| Red Ahmedabad ..... " | 4 | 8 | 0 " |
| Hard Red ..... " | 4 | 14 | 0 " |

SEEDS.—A moderate business has been reported to-day in a steady market; but prices have shown no further movement.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 13,006 bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 40,806 cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 37,226 " |
| Rapeseed ..... | 66,044 " |
| Gingelly ..... | 3,773 " |
| Poppyseed ..... | 11,365 " |
| Groundnuts ..... | 7,484 " |
| Castorseed ..... | 8,562 " |
| Rice ..... | 16,916 " |

FREIGHTS are unchanged, and there is very little demand for tonnage from shippers; but speculators have again taken up two steamers, *viz.*, the Mortlake (s), for April-May loading for Marseilles, at 14s. per ton, with option to two Italian ports, at 14s. 6d. per ton; and the ready Elwick (s), (rechartered from a shipping firm) at 15s. per ton for one picked port in the United Kingdom or Continent.

EXCHANGE was steady again at opening this morning, at 1s. 2 5-8 for both Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, at which the rate remained with only a limited enquiry; and at 1s. 2 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which nothing transpired, and before the close 1s. 2¾d. was done for April delivery, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for May, with apparently a sliding scale downwards, and at the close rates may be called somewhat unsettled as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 2 5-8d. | per rupee |
| Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 2 5-8d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 2 11-16d. | " |
| Credits do. .....1s. 2 25-32 to ¾d. | " |
| Francs do. .....1·55¼ | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day, though without much change in rates, Fours having been quoted for cash, at 104 3-8 for next month's settlement, at 104 7-16; and for the June account, at 104¼ with sellers at the rates in the last two positions; but at the close the feeling was rather firmer again, and the price for Money left off at 104 7-16.

SHARES.—There has again been some movement in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 30 in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 15 each in Indian Manufacturing, and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 5 each in Empress, and James Greaves. On the other hand Anglo-Indian have declined Rs. 3; David and Mazagon, Rs. 5 each; and Luckmidas, and Maneckji Petit, Rs. 10 each, at our received quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1072½.

### TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.
Cable Paramariba-Cayenne interrupted.

### FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th April, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

| Via. | Latest Date. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ..... | 18 | 5 | 40 p.m. | 16 | 9 |
| Teheran ..... | 19 | 2 | 45 p.m. | ... | 24 |
| Suez ..... | 19 | 2 | 15 p.m. | ... | 53 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 19th April, 1893.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta:..... | ... | 51 | ... | 1 |
| " Kurrachee ..... | ... | 14 | ... | 1 |
| " Madras ..... | 1 | 20 | ... | 1 |

### RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways, also the Godhra-Rutlam Broad-gauge Section worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended April 8, 1893, on 1,939·02 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings [estimated.] | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total traffic for the week ..... | 1,32,000 | 3,45,000 | 4,000 | 4,81,000 |
| Or per mile of railway ..... | 78 | 203 | 2 | 283 |
| For previous 13 weeks of half-year. | 17,06,413 | 47,54,866 | 60,595 | 65,21,874 |
| Total for 14 weeks.. | 18,38,413 | 50,99,866 | 64,595 | 70,02,874 |
| Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,674·02 miles open]. | 1,44,226 | 3,33,796 | 4,728 | 4,82,750 |
| Per mile of Ry do. | 86 | 199 | 3 | 288 |
| Total to corresponding date do. | 20,00,129 | 48,05,096 | 81,901 | 68,88,126 |
| Decrease for the week ..... | | | | Rs. 1,750 |
| Increase to date ..... | | | | " 1,14,748 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PALIN—April 13, at Rhotak, the wife of Hugh F Palin, District Superintendent, Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SHORT—CARSTAIRS—April 15, at S Matthias' Church, Madras, by the Rev G N Bazely, Thurston Holwell Short, of Riverdale and Marylands, Shevaroy Hills, to Emmeline Adelaide Rose, third daughter of the late Peter McLeod Carstairs.

DEATHS.

BAND—April 14, at Bangalore, John Band, late Royal Scotts Fusiliers, 2nd Battn. Verger of Holy Trinity Church (for 27 years), and Curator of the New Cemetery, Ossoor Roads, aged 69 years.
DAWES—April 9, at Coonoor, Nilgiris, Amelia A Dawes, daughter of the late Charles Ruxton, of Ardee House, Ardee, Co Louth.
NISBET—April 16, at 7, Marshall's Road, Madras, after a long illness borne with much fortitude and patience, Robert Story Nisbet, of Parnsella, Ceylon.
THOMAS—April 12, at his residence, Monghyr, Geo Thomas, aged 78 years.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1893.


THE Report of the Leprosy Commission has not yet been published, but its general purport may be briefly indicated. The introduction summarises the circumstances out of which the Commission arose. Father Damien de Venster died of leprosy at Molokai, in April, 1889, after sixteen years devoted to the relief of the Hawaiian lepers, and how a Committee, under the presidency of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, raised subscriptions for the erection of a monument to the memory of Father Damien, at Molakai, the formation of a fund for indigent British lepers in the United Kingdom, the endowment of two leprosy studentships, and the appointment of an Indian Leprosy Commission. Subsequently, a letter was received from the Government of India expressing their willingness to subscribe to the fund, and to assist the British Commission by the appointment of two Indian delegates. The three Commissioners from home, Dr. Rake, Dr. Buckmaster, and Dr. Kanthack, left London on the 23rd October, 1890, and arrived in Bombay on the 17th November. For aid in carrying out the technical part of work special thanks are accorded to Surgeon-General Rice, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and to Dr. Pinkerton and Dr. Fabeck, of Bombay and Madras. The Commission also express their appreciation at the kindness shown to them by Civil Surgeons and Missionaries as well as by railway managers throughout India. The first aim of the Commissioners was to acquaint themselves with the features of the disease as it appears in the whole of the Indian Empire, and for this purpose they travelled from centre to centre and asylum to asylum, and enquiring into histories of as large the numbers of lepers as possible. Five months of the cold weather were thus passed, and over two thousand lepers were personally examined with a view to eliciting the data as to hereditary, contagious, and other points in the ætiology of the disease. The remainder of the time was spent at Simla, where the Bacteriological Laboratory had been erected by the Government of India. The Report is thus divided into two parts: (1) Results of enquiry while travelling; (2) Account of Laboratary work. The first chapter contains a short diary, followed by descriptions of the asylums and districts visited, the number of lepers seen, and other statistical information. The details of the distribution and spread of leprosy, and its relations to soil, climate, race, and other conditions are next discussed, while the two following chapters treat of questions of heredity and contagion. The sixth Chapter is devoted to ætiological points, *viz.*, food, syphilis, and defective hygiene, while a brief summary of the methods of treatment hitherto employed, or deductions based on the enquiry of the Commission, concludes the Report. In the Appendix an account of the Pathological and Experimental Work done at Simla and Amora is given.

The conclusions based on the observations and arguments in the Report are as follows: (1) Leprosy is a disease *sui generis*; it is not a form of syphilis or tuberculosis, but has striking ætiological analogies with the latter. (2) Leprosy is not diffused by hereditary transmission, and for this reason, and the established amount of sterility amongst lepers the disease has a natural tendency to die out. (3) Though in a scientific classification of diseases leprosy must be regarded as contagious, and also inoculable, yet the extent to which it is propagated by these means is exceedingly small. (4) Leprosy is not directly originated by the use of any particular article of food, nor by any climatic or telluric conditions, nor by insanitary surroundings; nor does it peculiarly infect any race or caste. (5) Leprosy is indirectly influenced by insanitary surroundings, such as poverty, bad food, or deficient drainage or ventilation; for these, by causing a predisposition, increase the susceptibility of the individual to the disease. (6) Leprosy in a great majority of cases originates *de novo*, from a sequence of causes and conditions dealt with in the Report, which are related to each other in ways at present imperfectly known. Before making practical suggestions the Committee points out that complete segregation has never yet been possible. Both in the Sandwich Islands and Norway it has failed. To attribute the decline of leprosy in Norway to compulsory isolation is entirely erroneous, as in Norway no compulsory powers exist, or are likely to be sanctioned by a democracy, and if they did exist, it would be impossible without further accommodation to segregate even the reduced number of lepers in that country at the present time. The Committee hold that in India complete compulsory segregation may be considered absolutely impracticable, nor do the conclusions arrived at as to the nature of the disease justify any recommendation of absolute segregation. The presence of a leper in a healthy community is not a more serious source of danger than the presence of a person suffering from tuberculosis. Both are contagious in an equal and minimal degree. Voluntary isolation, therefore, is the only measure left for consideration, and they recommend its adoption as extensively as local circumstances allow. In accordance with instruction received from the Committee of the National Leprosy Fund, to describe minutely what they believe to be the best plan for ensuring the efficient carrying out of their recommendations relating to the treatment of lepers, the Commissioners, though fully aware of the extent and the varying social conditions of the Empire, venture to suggest the following measures:—That the sale of articles of food and drink by lepers should be prohibited, and that they be prevented practising prostitution, and following the occupations of barber, and washerman, which concern food, drink, and clothing of others. The reasons for these special preventive measures are quite apart from the dread of possible infection. Vagrant and indigent lepers living in the villages scattered about the country are probably sources of little or no danger. Disgust, and, to a certain extent, fear, rarely permit their relations to the general community to be intimate, and no harm is likely to result from their soliciting alms by the roadside. The tendency at the present time, however, is for mendicant lepers to leave their homes, to crowd into large centres of population; and this in the opinion of the Commission should be discouraged. In cities and towns they herd together, living under circumstances of extreme poverty and filth, and forming communities which are not only offensive to public decency, but constitute from many points of view, a menace to public health. Moreover in such leper colonies, promiscuous and casual alliances are a rule, and the result is that children are born to struggle for their existence under circumstances most painful to contemplate.

The Commission consider that the best policy in dealing with this matter, is to discourage the concentration of lepers in cities and towns, and to this end they suggest that the Municipal authorities be empowered by the bye-laws preventing vagrants suffering from loathsome diseases, from begging in, or frequenting, public places, and using public conveyances. The large Presidency towns, and the capitals of Provinces already possess in many cases Leper Asylums which might be enlarged by Municipal funds or private subscriptions. Asylums should be built near towns where they do not already exist, and the authorities should have the power of ordering the lepers infringing regulations, either to return to their homes or enter the Asylum. Competent medical authorities should always be consulted before action is taken under such bye-laws. In no case would the Commission suggest the passing of an Imperial Act, specially directed against lepers as such, for they are far less dangerous to the community than insane or syphilitic people. The effect of the bye-laws in large towns would be a migration into the surrounding country, and a furtherance of the scheme for the establishing of experimental leper farms or colonies in rural districts. The experiment of the leper farm in Cyprus—described by Dr. Herdenstane, C.M.G., in his Report on Leprosy in Cyprus, 1890—has succeeded. Though unwilling to argue from a small island to a large Empire, the Commission are of opinion that the success of the leper colonies, such as that of Sialkote, which is isolated in the centre of large agricultural districts, and where lepers with wives and families cultivate the soil, lead them to the belief that similar farms scattered over the country would be productive of practical good. Land might be granted, cheap buildings erected, seed distributed, and work supplied. The produce might practically support the colony, and a small fixed money allowance might be given, or small bounty paid on produce raised by each leper. Comparatively few children would be born, and these should, if possible, be removed to Orphanages. Only a certain number of the latter would be required, as inmates might be discharged as soon as they were old enough to support themselves. The advantages of such a method are fully illustrated in the Almora Orphanage. In conclusion, the Commissioners state their belief, founded on the considerations and arguments adduced in the report, that neither compulsory nor voluntary segregation would at present effectually stamp out the diseases or even markedly diminish the leper population under existing conditions in India. It can only be hoped that by means of improved sanitation and good dietetic conditions a diminution of leprosy will be effected. The Commission agree with most authorities in believing that the decline of leprosy in Europe has been due principally to improved hygienic habits and surroundings, and increased material prosperity.

THE interminable Hyderabad Pamphlet Case, which has been before the Hyderabad Residency Court for over seven months has come to an abortive conclusion. Mr. Bosanquet, the Magistrate of the Residency Court, has pronounced judgment, and as everyone who has followed the case anticipated, has decided that the proof of publication had completely broken down. The nine witnesses who gave a circumstantial account of the secret printing of the pamphlet, at the *Record* Press on Sunday, the 13th March, 1892, when cross-examined hopelessly contradicted each other. Had the defence chosen to take advantage of this catastrophe they might have closed the case then and there, but as such a course would have rendered it impossible to produce the evidence which they desired to place before the Court to justify the libel, they allowed the proceedings to go on to the end, if end it be. That explains if it does not justify the action of the defence; but it is difficult to understand why the long suffering Court allowed the case to go on for months after it had been shown that there was no evidence of publication and consequently that there was no jurisdiction. As no judgment has yet been pronounced on the question of justification the gravamen of the case is still *sub-judice*. For that and for other reasons equally obvious, we have no desire to discuss the details of that remarkable and very unsavoury case. The Magistrate has intimated that he is prepared to give judgment on the question of justification if on appeal to a higher court it be decided that his court has jurisdiction.

THE recently decided case of Kennard *vs.* Cornforth, arising out of the affairs of Southwell and Austin, Ld., only accentuates an anomaly of the law which cannot well be allowed to continue, inflicting as it does grave injustice on a very large class of suitors. This case was originally tried in the Small Cause Court, where Mr. Chitty after a hearing, extending over six days, dismissed the case with costs. The plaintiff then applied *ex parte* to the High Court for a rehearing of the case as provided by Section 38 of the Small Causes Court Act (XV. of 1882.) The Judges on this application refused to hear counsel for the defendants as indeed they were bound to do under this Section, although Mr. Macpherson stated that if they would hear him for ten minutes he was sure they would not grant a retrial. The case was accordingly ordered to be retried without the defendants having a word to say in the matter, although as the event showed the plaintiff had not a leg to stand on, his suit being dismissed without the Court calling on the defendants for any defence. This anomolous procedure is only applicable to cases in which the value of the subject-matter is between one and two thousand rupees. Under a thousand rupees applications for rehearing have to be made to the full Court in the Small Causes Court. Here the first application is *ex-parte*, and if the Judges think the applicant makes out a *prima facie* case for a rehearing, it issues a rule *nisi* calling upon the other party to show cause why the case should not be reheard. The other party then attends on the day appointed, and is fully heard before an order for retrial is made. For suits above two thousand rupees, which must of course be brought in the High Court, the procedure is to appeal in the ordinary course, and if the appellant satisfies the court there are good g[rounds] for a retrial, they after fully hearing th[e] ments of both sides grant it. Even a r[e] judgment can not be obtained *ex-parte*, being so it certainly appears to be quite ti[me] anomaly should be removed from the Sta[tute] Book. In a case like the one above-mentioned the defendants have been put to all the trouble, annoyance, and expense of going through the case twice, when had they been heard on the application for a new trial none would have been granted. This is the harder as the scale of costs allowed on taxation in suits of this description is only about half of that which the parties have actually to pay their counsel and solicitors.

SINCE it is no longer considered necessary to indite despatches on every little trans-frontier parade, officers commanding will doubtless follow the excellent example of Brigadier-General Palmer, who has placed on record in District Orders his appreciation of the services of the troops engaged in the operations in the Chin Hills. They have marched against an enemy, he says, whose tactics have called out in an exceptional manner soldier-like qualities of a very high order. This is by no means faint praise, but General Palmer is not given to the use of exaggerated language, nor does he seek to make his men the heroes of such deeds as never were before heard of. But he asserts that any one who has been engaged in military operations, when the men are aware that at almost any step they may be under fire from an unseen enemy, and who knows the effect this has on the *morale*, must join him in recognising the keenness and fine spirit shown by all ranks in the late operations. He believes all those engaged have received valuable lessons which may prove useful in future warfare. The hardships they endured were borne with cheerfulness, notwithstanding that the casualties were many. Further General Palmer gives especial credit to the officers who, whenever it became necessary to hit out in all directions, never lost an opportunity of showing their ability for commands. If it were possible to do justice to all the General finds it would be necessary to submit a nominal roll of nearly every British Officer and several native officers for recognition. This eulogium may not be one iota too strong, but perhaps after all it is well that despatches are for the moment out of fashion or Victoria Crosses and Distinguished Service Orders might be strewn broadcast and become most lamentably common. But there can be no doubt both officers and men were severely tried on the Chin Expedition, and they proved true to their traditions.

IT is understood that thirty-five of the leading millowners of Bombay have agreed at once to a proposal to close the mills for three days a week—including Sundays and holidays—for a period of three months. It is expected that practically all the millowners in Bombay will give their adhesion to this proposal, which is dictated by the necessities of the case. With stocks larger than usual in China and no buyers it is worse than wasteful to run the mills full-time and create a plethora of unsaleable stock.

THE following gentlemen have been elected stewards of the W. I. Turf Club for the year 1893-94:—Mr. Tom LeMesurier, Colonel A. M. Rawlins, R.A., Mr. T. M. Filgate, Colonel R. Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., C.S., Mr. A. Craigie, Mr. Percy Benn, Captain H. Welman, and Captain W. C. Ross.

LAST night Herr Carl Walther, assisted by a large party of local amateurs, gave a most interesting concert, in the Town Hall, Bombay, in the presence of a large audience. The programme was a rare musical treat,

# TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

### THE DOCKERS' STRIKES.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The statement drafted by the shipowners to avert a unial dock strike in sympathy with the Hull strike proposes to transfer to the Board of Trade the control of the shipowners' free labour bureau.

### LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ON THE HOME RULE BILL.

During the Home Rule Debate in the Commons, last night, Lord Randolph Churchill said that the supremacy of Parliament would be reduced to a nullity, because it would be deprived of the control over the Irish executive votes on supply and taxation. He ridiculed the attempt to create separate fiscal syms.

### THE SUTHERLAND WILL CASE.

In connection with the committal of the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland to prison the following particulars have been received :—The late Duke of Sutherland bequeathed to his widow the greater portion of his property and the present Duke disputes the will. The Probate Court at the instance of the Dowager Duchess ordered the inspection of certain papers, and during the inspection of them, and in the presence of the officers of the Court and the Solicitors of both parties the Dowager Duchess opened a paper which she read and then threw in the fire, explaining that it was a letter from the late Duke to her before marriage. For this she was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for contempt of Court, the Judge being of opinion that the Dowager Duchess had applied for the inspection of the papers in order to enable her to destroy certain evidence.

### THE HOME RULE DEBATE.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Morley made an elaborate speech in reply to Mr. Goschen's and Lord Randolph Churchill's attack on the Home Rule Bill.

### THE LABOUR PARTY'S MANIFESTO.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 18.

The Belgian Labour party have issued a Manifesto for the cessation of the strikes in view of the adoption of the Plural Voting Bill, which they accept as an instalment of Universal Suffrage.

### THE COMMAND OF THE VICEROY'S BODYGUARD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 19.

Captain Turner, 2nd Bengal Lancers, has taken over the command of the Viceroy's Bodyguard from Captain Onslow, 10th Bengal Lancers, who has been appointed to the Judge Advocate-General's Department.

### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL YATE AT KANDAHAR.

Lieutenant-Colonel Yate was well received at Kandahar. He left there on the 13th instant for Herat.

### TESTIMONIAL TO MAJOR-GENERAL SANDFORD.

The Government of India have conveyed to Major-General Sandford their cordial acknowledgment of the conspicuous ability, tact, and judgment with which he administered the Military Works Department during his seven years' tenure of office.

### CHILAS NEWS.

Latest news received from Chilas is dated the 11th instant, up to which time there had been no fresh demonstration by the tribesmen of the Indus Valley.

### STATE OF AFFAIRS AT KHELAT.

According to latest news from Khelat some looting has occurred there, and a Bunniah has been killed. It has accordingly been deemed advisable to send forward troops to Mastong in order to protect the treasury, and prevent disturbances. Colonel Dalton's force left Mastang on Tuesday morning, and the Cavalry made forced marches so as to reach Khelat, on Tuesday. The remainder of the force is expected to arrive there in Friday or Saturday. The Khan of Khelat is still at Quetta.

### THE KLANG KLANG COLUMN.

The Klang Klang Column returned from Haka on the 12th instant. The Pioneers marched on to Falam two days later, and the Norfolks and two mountain guns left on Tuesday for Kalewa *via* Yanta Road. The 2nd Burma battalion, which has been garrisoning Falam, returns to Haka in a day or two, their place at Falam being taken over by the 21st Pioneers.

### THE 4TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 19.

The 4th Bombay Infantry, which was detained at Bellput, and expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, will leave the same evening for Poona, arriving the following morning.

### NOMINATION TO THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

The Bombay Government has nominated Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee to a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Dorabjee is the President of the Poona City Municipality.

### A DARING ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

On the 15th instant a daring attempt was made by some persons to wreck a train on the G. I. P. Railway, about seventeen miles from Sholapur. At about 8 a.m. on that day the down mail ran over a piece of rail about four feet long, which had been placed across the line at the 265th mile-stone The cow-catcher of the engine was slightly damaged, but nobody was in any way hurt. The accident caused detention of about fifteen minutes. It is believed that a piece of rail had been placed across the line during the early hours of the morning in order to wreck the goods train, so that the perpetrators who were probably on the look-out might be able to loot the waggons.

### HIGH TIDES ON THE HOOGHLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

There were high tides to-day on the Hooghly ; the water reaching within a few feet of the Port Commissioners Railway Line and totally submerging the foreshore on the Howrah side of the river. There are now 77 vessels in the port, 45 sailing ships, and 32 steamers, representing a tonnage of 154,073 unable to get freights, or waiting for better terms.

### THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The final offer of the Tramway Company to the Corporation to be considered at to-morrow's meeting is, that arrears of the track will not be paid immediately by the Company, that the rent from 1st January, 1894, be the same as at present. This is to avoid embarassing the Corporation and the financial arrangements for the year. No rent is to be charged for 1894, and from 1895 onwards till the acquisition by the Corporation only Rs. 25,000 per annum. The fares also are to be amended on the acceptance of these terms, and orders for stopping the running of cars will be cancelled.

## THE PAMPHLET SCANDAL CASE.

### JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 19.

This morning Mr. O. V. Bosanquet sat at the Court of the Residency Bazaar, to deliver judgment in the famous defamation case, in which the Nawab Mehdi Hassan, late Home Secretary to the Hyderabad Government, charged S. M. Mitra, with publishing a libellous pamphlet, making serious allegations against Mrs. Mehdi Hassan.

The Magistrate gave judgment on the question of publication and jurisdiction. In the opinion of the Court the evidence of publication produced by the plaintiff broke down on the cross-examination of the witnesses of the prosecution. The witnesses who deposed that the pamphlet was published at the *Record* Press, Hyderabad, on the 13th March, 1892, contradicted themselves hopelessly and their testimony was worthless. There being no proof that the pamphlet was published in Hyderabad the Court had no jurisdiction in the case.

With respect to the question of justification the Court will be prepared to give judgment upon it if the Court of Appeal ruled that it should do so.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, APRIL 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

PENANG, APRIL 19.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa, from Kobe, left this afternoon.

HONGKONG, APRIL 19.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Thibet arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Penang on the 18th instant, for Bombay.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera ..... | 3 15-16 |

The Manchester Market has been flat.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols ..... | 99 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes..... | 96¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... | 109¾ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... | 63 1-16 |
| Bar Silver ..... | 38 |

## THE PROPOSED "HARRIS" INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would not have troubled you on the subject of the new Gymkhana, which it is intended to establish in Bombay, and to which, when matters are sufficiently advanced, Lord Harris will be asked to give his name, were it not that the letter, signed "Quite English You Know," appearing in your to-day's issue, and other letters, which have appeared in your contemporary, show that there is existing a misapprehension as to the reasons for the foundation of the proposed institute. Shortly stated the facts are that it having been found that there was no general meeting-place for members of the European community in Bombay ineligible to join the existing Bombay Gymkhans, it was decided at a meeting, representative of the various clubs,which are composed of members of that community, that an application should be made to Government for a piece of land which could be used as the head-quarters of all such clubs and Europeans.

In that form accordingly the application was made to Government (the names of the clubs and corps eligible to join being specified in the application), and on that basis it has been tentatively granted by Government.

It seems to me that the Council, who are to be elected from the members joining, may well be trusted to decide who are or who are not Europeans, within the meaning of the Government concession, and that, too, without the necessity of referring to the Criminal Procedure Code. Indeed I venture to suggest that all those interested in, and working for, the establishment of the new Gymkhana will be greatly surprised to find any of the provisions of that Code quoted against them.

I do not know, Sir,which of us, your correspondent classes, as "lacking in education," and which as devoid of "Christian charity ;" but if it pleases him I have not the slightest objection to be the holder of both those titles. When that is done, however, there remains the ordinary business aspect of the matter, which is, as it seems to me, that where a scheme was originated and is being worked on a fundamental basis, no on who does not come within the purview of that scheme, has either right to, or reason to, complain.—Yours, &c.,

G. W. ROUGHTON.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The gentleman who writes under the above heading in your paper to-day has hit the nail on the head. He does well to point out that the promoters of the Harris Institute are excluded from the gymkhanas and clubs owing to their social position, that is, they belong to the non-professional class. It is very poor consolation for them in their turn to say that they will exclude certain gentlemen, because they are of somewhat mixed descent. Those among this latter class, belonging as they do, most of them, to the professions, would not, I am sure, if they have a proper respect for themselves, join the institute if they were asked to do so, and the proposed rule is, therefore, quite unnecessary, unless it is aimed against a certain class of people—the cooks and butlers. Why should not shopmen have an institute of their own ?—Yours, &c.,

A. B. C.

## LEPERS IN THANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be allowed to draw attention to the fact that, now-a-days, Thana supplies the very best or rather the worst specimens of leper population ? If any of your numerous readers feel inclined or even curious to have a sight of these unhappy creatures, he has not to go a long way off the railway station. A couple of minutes' drive takes you to these unfortunate people, who line the main and the most frequented road the town could ever boast of. They sit begging at half the distance of the municipal lamp-posts ; from each other and these, to be sure, are numerous enough. Owing to the vigilance of the Bombay police, many of these unfortunate victims have broken in upon us. They present the most unsightly scene on earth ; and besides, are they not an immediate source of danger to the rest of the community ? The Leprosy Commission has reasons to believe that the disease is not contagious ; but there is still little or no certainty about it. Is it not then advisable to err on the safe side, and remove the evil as far as possible ? The Thana Municipality, which finds time for many petty discussions, can with advantage take up this matter along with several others, including the cleaning of the Pokhran Tank, which is the main source of water-supply here.—Yours, &c.,

TRUTH AND LIGHT.

MDLLE. MEALY, a well-known actress at the Gaite Theatre, Paris, was informed that Mdle. Jeanne Richard had spoken disparagingly of her. She sent her maid between the acts for Mdlle. Richard, who went up to Mdlle. Mealy's dressing-room. She had scarcely entered when the maid threw her down, and Mdlle. Mealy lacerated her face with a large nail-file. The actress fainted, and medical assistance was found necessary. The matter will probably go before the law courts.

THE latest idea on the river is a co-operative houseboat. The Albany, one of the finest houseboats on the Thames, has been purchased by a syndicate for the Thames River Club. This, the latest club, will be recruited from the members of any of the recognised Westend clubs. The boat will be on the river in various localities from May to October, and members will be allowed twenty-one days' residence at a fixed low tariff. Of course, there will also be the privilege of day or sleep visits, and members will be able to entertain their friends on board. For the Henley week, and one or two other special occasions, if the number of applications exceed the available accommodation, a ballot will be necessary. Major Sangster is acting as hon. secretary of the club.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE fall in the consumption of salt which followed the increase of the duty in 1888, gave some cause for misgiving; but the experience of past two years shows that it was only temporary. The returns for last year show an increase in the amount consumed of some five lakhs of maunds and in the revenue collected of over seventeen lakhs of rupees.

IT is not yet settled who will be appointed to the Benares Commissionership when Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche reassumes the Chief Secretaryship to the Government of the N.-W. Provinces; but the arrangement stands by which Mr. G. R. C. Williams goes to Agra when the Commissioner, Mr. W. E. Neale, goes on leave in the summer.

A LARGE number of changes are taking place in the Burma Commission. The following movements of Deputy Commissioners will be notified shortly:—Mr. Eales, Magwe to Amherst, *vice* Captain Pritchard, who relieves Mr. Houghton, going on leave ; Captain Perkins to take charge of Lower Chindwin ; Mr. Wilson from Shwegyin to Kyankpyu ; Mr. Leeds from Kyankpyu to Shwegyin ; and Mr. Thirkell White from the Secretariat to be Commissioner of Pegu. Mr. Macrae reverts to the Deputy Commissionership of Hanthawaddy and Captain Browning goes from Hanthawaddy to Magwe.

THE Lahore paper hears on good authority that a force of about 100 men, mostly Suleiman Khels, under the command of Pahalwan, an officer of the Amir's, arrived at Zarmelan on the evening of the 30th ultimo, and were received with open arms by the Waziri Maliks who went to meet them from Wano. Last year the occupation of Zarmelan was forbidden by the Indian Government, and it remains to be seen whether this defiance will be permitted.

SURGEON-MAJOR GENERAL W. R. RICE, C. S. I., has been on a tour of inspection in the Punjab, and has returned to Lahore. He inspected the Mayo and Albert Victor Hospitals on Saturday, the 15th instant.

THE first death from cholera in the Punjab during the present year is recorded in the mortality returns for the week ending 11th March. It occurred in the village of Rumans in the district of Jhelum.

THE receipts of the Southern Mahratta Railway are steadily on the increase and the Company's rolling stock is at the present time taxed to its utmost to provide carriage for all the traffic available; goods are heaped up on the platforms all along the line. The slow and careful procedure of the Customs Examination at Castle Rock has become a source of anxiety to the railway officials, as their rolling stock suffers much detention, which at this busy season means a great loss to the Railway Company and serious inconvenience to business men, as their merchandise cannot be moved as expeditiously as it might be. The weekly earnings per open mile have reached the sum of Rs. 131-4-4 and according to present prospects they promise to touch Rs. 150 or even more.

A TELEGRAM dated Govindgarh, 15th April, says : This afternoon the Viceroy visited the Maharaja in his palace, which is picturesquely situated on some well wooded ground on the edge of a lake about a mile or so in extent. The palace, though small, is an interesting old building, and the walls of some of the rooms, which are low and narrow, are covered with marvellous specimens of native painting, representing every description of shikar, as well as many elaborately executed portraits of former Maharajas and other distinguished Chiefs. The palace, or a portion of it, is the residence of the Maharanis of the late Maharaja, and contains a good sized Durbar Hall, in which his Excellency was received. The Viceroy after his visit went for a trip round the lake in the Maharaja's paddle-boat, and saw the bund, which has recently been constructed at the farther end. The Maharaja, who is an expert oarsman, went out in his canoe, and subsequently joined the Viceroy on the boat.

AN interesting passage in Mr. O'Donnell's Census Report deals with European population of the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The total number of Europeans is given at 22,773—of whom 14,675 are males and 8,100 females. Of these the greater number are in Calcutta—11,914, comprising 7,419 males and 4,495 females. Of the 22,772 Europeans, 7,379 males and 1,819 females were born in the United Kingdom, 5,592 males and 124 females in England, 751 and 287 respectively in Ireland, and 1,036 and 283 in Scotland. The totals ten years ago were 8,754 males and 1,829 females, the decrease having occurred apparently entirely in Calcutta. At the census of 1881 the British born inhabitants of the capital numbered 4,933 males and 990 females, while at the last census only 3,320 and 905 respectively were found in the schedules as born in the British isles. Mr. O'Donnell suggests in explanation of this apparent decrease that some of the census forms which for Europeans were loose sheets of paper and not bound in books, were lost before the table was compiled. It appears from the age statistics that the immense majority of European children living in Bengal were born in the country. On the other hand, five-eighths of the men in the prime of life—between 15 and 35 years of age—are British born ; but only a little more than one-fourth of the women of the same age were born in the United Kingdom. Including Europeans of other than British origin, Mr. O'Donnell finds that there are in the Lower Provinces 6,188 males and 5,729 females of pure European blood, who are country born. India-born Europeans have almost exactly the same proportion of boys under 15 years of age as the people of England, but appreciably more girls—3,859 per 10,000 as compared with 3,554. It is, he remarks, interesting to find the races of Northern Europe thus obeying a climatic canon of reproduction in Southern countries, viz., the access of female children, while in colder lands the males are more numerous.

THE East Indian Railway earnings for week ending 8th April, were Rs. 10,73,771. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,47,482. Increase, Rs. 26,289. Miles open week ending 8th April, 1893, 1,610½. Corresponding week last year, 1,610½. Increase, 0. Per mile open for the week ending 8th April, 1893, Rr. 667. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 650 Increase, Rs. 17. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 8th April, 1893, Rs. 1,43,54,180. From 1st Jan., 1892, to 9th April, 1892, Rs. 1,43,05,483. Increase, Rs. 48,697.

THE Assistant Government Advocate has gone up to Mandalay to support the charges brought against Archdeacon Noyes. The Rev. Mr. Chard is to be one of the members of the Commission.

THE Tarakeshwar Railway earnings for week ending 8th April, were Rs. 9,537. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,571, Decrease, Rs. 34. Miles open week ending 8th April, 1893, 22½. Corresponding week last year, 22½. Per mile open for week ending 8th April, 1893, Rs. 429. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 430. Decrease, Re. 1. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 8th April, 1893, Rs. 87,655. From 1st January, 1892, to 9th April, 1892, Rs. 94,126. Decrease, Rs. 6,471.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for week ending 8th April, were Rs. 32,518. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 31,289. Decrease, Rs. 1,229. Miles open, week ending 8th April, 1893, 161-2-5. Corresponding week last year, 161-2-5. Per mile open, week ending 8th April, 1893, Rs. 201. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 194. Decrease, Rs. 7. Earnings, from 1st January, 1893, to 8th April, 1893, Rs. 3,02,564. From 1st January, 1892, to 9th April, 1892, Rs. 3,13,807. Decrease, Rs. 11,243.

IF anyone wishes to form some conception of the lubricities and unveracities of an Indian suit, writes a contemporary, let him turn to the report of the case of Habib Shah, recently under sentence of death for the murder of Dilsukh, and now, by order of the Allahabad High Court, transported for life. The case against Habib Shah, between whose family and the family of Dilsukh there had been one of those blood feuds which make up so large a part in the life of the Indian village, was briefly that, having, in his capacity of karinda of the zemindar on whose estate Dilsukh was an occupancy tenant, threatened to distrain the latter's grain he came to the threshing floor one day with a gun under his arm. Dilsukh was there, and as the occurrence was described, Habib Shah lunged forward, the gun was discharged, and the shot struck Dilsukh with subsequently fatal effect. In the Lower Court the only defence put forward was that Habib Shah was not present at all ; that the charge of murder was trumped up : and that the murder had been committed by robbers. There was not a tittle of evidence in support of thit story, and Habib Shah was convicted of murder and sentenced to death in the Lower Court. When the appeal came before the High Court, moreover, not a suggestion was made either by the accused or his counsel of any other defence : but the learned Judges were puzzled to find a motive for Habib Shah's crime. Finally they suggested, in explanation of what really happened, that the gun went off by accident, Habib Shah having really gone to the threshing floor with the intention of distraining the grain and with no thought of murder. This was immediately accepted by the counsel for the appellant, who declared that precisely the same explanation had occurred to them : that they supposed their client had not put it forward because he thought it would seem improbable : and that they had not suggested it as it had not been mentioned in the Lower Court. Had this theory not occurred to the learned Judges of the High Court Habib Shah would have been hanged ; as it is, he is transported for life ; but had he chosen to tell the truth in the Lower Court, and to base his defence on that alone, the sentence might have been very different. When will the Indian witness learn that even in a court of law a lie does not always go further than the fact ?

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 8th April was 199, against 188 and 173 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 91. There were 10 deaths from cholera, against 12 and 6 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 29. There was no death from small-pox during the week against one in the previous week. There were 5 deaths from tetanus, against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 63 and 18 respectively, against 73 and 15 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·2 per mille per annum, against 27·9, the mean of the last five years.

MR. "ABINGTON" BAIRD seemed to be quite conscious of the inevitable catastrophe. When going the pace to its fullest extent, a writer in the *Morning* says, he was never tried of having recounted to him the facts connected with the profligate career of the late Marquis of Hastings, and he actually went one Sunday morning to Kensal Green cemetery to look at the Marquis's tomb. That Sunday evening he said to some of his sporting acquaintances : "That's a good motto on Hastings's tombstone : 'Judge not, that ye be not judged.' I would like to have it on mine. He died at twenty-six. I shall have a longer innings, but not much. Mr. Baird has died at thirty-two.

AT a meeting of the Salvation Army held in Berlin a few days ago, Colonel Mackie addressed a numerous audience, of which, the *Vossische Zeitung* says, the greater part were "educated rowdies," who had determined beforehand to be as rude as possible. The speaker was constantly interrupted by all possible noises, and the cry of "Hoch Ahlwardt !" was raised, upon which three of the disturbers were expelled. When Colonel Mackie described his conversion, and endeavoured to persuade his hearers to follow his example, he was greeted with laughter and shouts, but he held out all the same for two hours.

THE leading place in the new number of *The Idler* is deservedly allotted to Messrs. Burgin and Jessop's article on Royal Pets, which has been revised by General Sir Henry Ponsonby. It is a paper which will commend itself to all readers who have any affection for animals, and not the less so for the numerous portraits which accompany it. Her Majesty's love of dogs is well known. The Queen's most constant companions are, we learn, "Spot," a fox terrier, "Roy," a black and tan collie, and a lovely little brown Spitz called "Marco." Her favourite dogs are collies, and she possesses a magnificent specimen in "Darnley," exhibited at the Agricultural Hall Show.

THE Duke of York, it seems, is another addition to the long list of amateur photographers. According to the correspondent of a Parisian paper, during is last visit to Genoa, accompanied by his mother and sisters, he was seen several times with a "detective" camera in hand taking examples of the fishermen on the promenade along the quay.

SOME of the German papers are mildly excited over the alleged discovery that Georges Ohnet, the French novelist, has been plagiarising from a German. It is affirmed that he took not only the idea, but much of the detail, of his "Le Maitre de Forges" ("The Iron-master") from a novel by the late Johannes Scherr. The "Frankfort Zeitung" recently gave parallel passages from the two novels, which seem to leave no doubt of the fact that Ohnet borrowed very largely from Scherr. A passage in a History of German Literature has now been disinterred in which Scherr made the charge himself.

THE editor of *The Gold Coast People* has been moved to make public complaint of what he describes as "the almost universal practice of lending newspapers for perusal." The classes who prefer to borrow rather than to buy are sarcastically described by him as "those overwise individuals who, loudly mourning the want of a local paper are never known to support the Press." Evidently the grievance has been endured till it has become intolerable. It only remains to express sympathy and to join in the editor's hope that "all subscribers and purchasers" will do everything in their power to discourage a custom which tends to deprive an enterprising and deserving journalist of his just reward.

A LADY has written the life of the Archduke Carl Salvator, the brother of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who died suddenly about a year ago. A letter now published, sent by the King of Naples' sister Maria Immaculata to the Archduke, then 20 years old, who had honoured her with an offer of marriage, is worth reading. The princess, who was 15, and became the Archduke's wife two years later, wrote : "My dear cousin,—Your honoured letter gave me all the more joy because I see from it that you have for a long time entertained the idea of marrying me. I hope that God and the Holy Virgin will give me grace, that I may satisfy you in everything, that I may make you happy all your life long, and be devoted, obedient, and respectful to your parents. I ask them to receive me as a daughter. I thank you also for the photograph you sent, and hoping soon to see you in Rome, remain ever your devoted cousin, Maria Immaculata." It would be interesting to know what governess or tutor was responsible for this composition.

How did Thackeray when a young man lose the fortune left him by his father ? Various have been the accounts given. A correspondent writing to *The World* (possibly "Atlass" himself) declares that it was lost by his step-father, Major Carmichael Smyth, the original of Colonel Newcome, who invested both his own money and his stepson's in an Indian bank, which failed. The story of the Budlecund Bank in "The Newcomes," he adds, is really a chapter of Thackeray's own family history. There is much in connection with Thackeray that his admirers would like to know, nothing like what may be called an authorised biography of the novelist having ever been written. Sir Theodore Martin who was most intimate with him, might, it is suggested, undertake to write such a work, but unfortunately Thackeray himself, it is known, was opposed to anything of the kind.

THE death of Mr. Belville Penley, which has just occurred at Bath, removes an actor who had faced the footlights prior to the battle of Waterloo. On the night before the great engagement his father's company was actually performing in Brussels. Mr. Penley himself playing a child's part, attired in a regimental suit given him by English officers. He remembered witnessing the entry of the victorious army into the city, and also a subsequent visit to the scene of the battle. Mr. Penley belonged to a theatrical family. His sister, Miss Rosina Penley, was considered by Talma to be the greatest actress of her day. On many occasions she played the leading role with Macready in "Macbeth."

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Committee was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. There were also present Principal Oxenham, Messrs. Grattan Geary, W. G. Roughton, E. B. Carroll, K. M. Shroff, Hurkisondas Narotamdas, A. M. Dhuramsi, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

ANNUAL REPAIRS.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acceptance by him of the tender of Mr. Muncherjee C. Guzdar for the work of annual repairs and petty works and for the supply of building materials at 15 per cent below the rates fixed by the Executive Engineer. Also requesting sanction to the extension of contract for the past year up to the end of the current month.

The necessary sanction was given.

NEW ROADS.

The Commissioner reported to the Committee that he had accepted the tender of Messrs. Nowrojee, Spencer & Co., the lowest of five tenders received, for filling up and metalling the new ground at Chinchpokli, at the junction of Da Lisle and Clerk Roads. The amount of Rs. 2,789 to be met out of the budgetted provision of Rs. 2,882 for this work.

COLABA DRAINS.

The Committee considered letter No. 930, dated 15th instant, from the Commissioner to the Secretary, forwarding, in continuation of his letter No. 5, dated 1st idem, plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 2,386 for tanks and temporary drains to be constructed to remove the nuisance complained of by the residents in the neighbourhood of Wodehouse Bridge, Colaba. Requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the expenditure out of the surplus of Rs. 4 lakhs on current revenue for the past year, which have accrued since the revised estimates for 1892-93 were published. It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the proposed expenditure.

"THE CHALLENGER EXPEDITION REPORTS ON ZOOLOGY."

The Commissioner reported that he has authorized the Secretary and Curator, Victoria and Albert Museum, to purchase "The Challenger Expedition Reports on Zoology," 32 Volumes, at a cost of £80-18 for the use of the Museum. The cost to be met partly out of the grant for the purchase of books and partly from the art-ware grant for 1893-94.

MATHARPACADY ROAD.

The Committee considered memorandum from the Municipal Secretary, forwarding petition, dated 6th ultimo, addressed to the Corporation from H. H. Aga Khan, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and others, on the subject of widening Matharpacady Road.

The petition was referred to the Commissioner.

THE ÆSTHETIC BEAUTY OF THE CHAMBER.

The Committee considered the Resolution of the Corporation, dated 17th instant, as under :—"That with reference to the Commissioner's memorandum No. 26584, dated 9th March, 1893, the Corporation approve of the design of a clock case for the Council Chamber now submitted. That on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction a grant of Rs. 655 for the cost of the case and of clock and the amount of Mr. Stevens' fee."

The resolution was approved.

LEAVE FOR THE SECRETARY.

Mr. H. W. Barrow applied for three months' privilege leave, which was unanimously sanctioned by the Committee. Mr. Leask will probably be appointed to relieve Mr. Barrow.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE WATER-SUPPLY.

Dr. Viegas stated that there had been complaints to him that certain districts had not a continuous supply of water. He pointed out that it would be useful to members if there was a report prepared weekly, showing the districts that had a full supply and those which had not.

The Municipal Commissioner said all districts had a continuous supply of water.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram inquired which were the districts from which complaints had been made.

Dr. Viegas : Dhobie Talao and Kandawadi.

Dr. Bhalchandra suggested that those who made complaints to Dr. Viegas should be referred to the Municipal Commissioner.

The Commissioner : All complaints are immediately attended to.

MR. WALTON'S PENSION.

The Commissioner said that with regard to the pension of Mr. Walton he had consulted Mr. Crawford, and that gentleman's opinion was that retrospective effect could not be given to the new Pension Rules, and he was of opinion that a regulation could not be included within the pension rules to cover the case of a single officer. Mr. Inverarity agreed with that opinion and had said that the Corporation might allow Mr. Walton to withdraw his old resignation, and again resign.

The Chairman said it was impossible to do anything in the matter, Mr. Walton having already sent in his resignation and stated that he was obliged to resign on account of his health.

The opinion was recorded.

## TIGER-HUNTING IN IDAR.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Idar, sends the following account of his Highness's prowess, which we give with all its original embellishment :—The last week was a memorable one in Idar. Tiger-hunting is one of the chosen sports of his Highness the Maharaja Saheb Shri Sir Kesavsinhji, K.C.S.I. A tiger, in this part of the country, usually roams during the summer in mountains and thick jungles. Happy enough, one day out of the past fortnight, while the Maharaja was out for an evening-drive in a carriage, his Highness saw a huge panther, near Barila Road. As soon as the Maharaj saw the panther his Highness cleverly and silently gave a signal to the coachman, which he took as a hint to rein in the horses and halt the carriage. To level the rifle, to aim at, to pull the trigger, and strike fire was the work of an instant on the part of his Highness, and venturing near enough he took a good aim and quick as lightning let the rifle go off. Whiz went the bullet, and nestling itself in the forehead of the wild brute felled it down quite dead. I must not omit to say that the beast was quite close to the carriage. Surely this shows a great presence of mind of his Highness. It is only a brave heart that could take a post just opposite such a wild brute and challenge either to attack or be attacked. After the interval of two or three days intelligence reached the ears of his Highness that in a village, called Galoda, about twenty miles from Idar, a huge tigress had taken refuge in a jungle. This day his Highness had transferred his residence from the royal palace to the state garden. After the usual performance of certain ceremonies of the early part of the day his Highness went to the state garden, finished the breakfast, and thence marched off direct for a hunting with a few attendants. It being very hot still his Highness was clad in a *shikari* dress. The horses that bore his Highness galloped on at full-speed, and in two hours reached the much-desired spot. At this time the sun was at the Meridian. Everybody took his respective post. Now it was for the miscellaneous collection of beaters to unearth the ferocious animal and bring her in view of the party. She was much teased, but would not come out of her resting place. More attempts were made with success, and at last with a loud roaring the tigress leaped out, and curious enough she went straight up to the place, where his Highness was. His Highness forethought it, and was ready to welcome the animal. There was no time to be lost to respond to the thunder of the tigress, so his Highness, like a sure and successful shot, fired the rifle, the bullet struck against the left eye-ball which came out, this made her much worse and she began to leap and jump, another moment and she received a second shot with the result that it made her perfectly lifeless. The *shikar* was then over and with a full bag the whole party returned. It is to be marked that in the eagerness to be the first shot his Highness always fires first, and that too with success. In the evening the Dewan Bahadur, some state officials, and servants waited upon his Highness to give "Mubarakbadi."

Idar, Mahikantha, April 17.

ONLY 42 miles of railway remain to be completed to join Buenos Ayres with Valparaiso. This hiatus formed by the Andes is traversed now by mules. The line will be a formidable piece of Engineering involving many tunnels. There are about 60 bridges and culverts in 109 miles of the present railway. When the link is completed the journey from ocean to ocean will be made in 60 hours. It takes 12 days to go from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso by steamer round Cape Horn.

THE Rev. H. R. Haweis has left England for Rome, where he is engaged to deliver three orations to the three hundred odd pilgrims who have started this week for Italy under the personal conduct of Mr. W. Perowne, son of the Bishop of Worcester, who is co-operating with Dr. Lunn, editor of the *Review of the Churches*, in organising these tours. Mr. Haweis will speak on three successive evenings on the unification of Italy, dealing chiefly with Mazzini, Labor, and Garibaldi. As Mr. Haweis was all through Garibaldi's great campaign at Naples, and present at the siege of Capua, his lectures will partake of the nature of personal reminiscences.

## THE CHICAGO CONGRESS OF RELIGIONISTS AND THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is becoming more and more difficult for me to imagine, as the time advances, how it can be at all possible that the forthcoming Congress of religionists, to be held in Chicago, should be considered complete without a representative for the most ancients and the most-thoroughly organized religious system in the world—the Zoroastrian Religion ?—and yet I am told that it is to be so. It is both ridiculous and pain ful to think that a system to which half the civilized world owes all its intellectual and moral advancement should be conspicuous in an assembly of religionists by its absence. Are the Parsees of Western India, who are the direct descendants and followers of that great sage who lived and taught almost before the dawn of History, and gave a moral and religious code that has been found for all ages and times unsurpassable and unimpeachable so unenlightened as not to know the duty they owe, not only to themselves but to mankind in general, or are they so apathetic or so morally depraved as to be wholly unconscious of the great and glorious heritage that has been handed down to them through ages of strife and bloodshed and degradation ? Were their forefathers fools or bigots that they fought and bled for their cherished heritage, and are the learned men of Europe and America hypocrites or misanthropes that they devote lives of labour and perseverance to the study of a religious system that it thoroughly and effectually the one system calculated so conduce to "the greatest good of the greatest number."

Give me a code of laws framed for the moral advancement of mankind that can surpass Zoroastrianism, or a code of laws made for the physical well-being of society that can outreach Zoroastrianism ? What is your modern system of morality, justice, and humanitarianism based on but on the teachings of that great Bacterian sage ? What is your modern system of sanitation and hygiene grown out of but out of the laws and enactments made by that ancient people, the Aryans, for the better being of mankind in general ?

In spite of all his heretical fancies, what is the modern Parsee but a Zoroastrian so long as he fears God, honours the laws of his country, and thinks and speaks and acts in conformity with the common law of truth and love and equity ? Is he ashamed to own that he is a Zoroastrian, because he follows the ways and manners of those whom he ranks socially his superiors —the Europeans—but those who, on the contrary, look upon him as the product of a system of thought that has stood the test of ages, and the fierce light of the lamp of science, without flinching, and love to study him, and to profit from him ?

Or is it because the Parsees of Western India with all their boasted culture cannot show one man who can hold up the doctrines of Zoroastrianism before the gaze of the world—the world that will assemble at the World's Fair, or is it simply because they cannot spare just a few thousand pieces of silver that are required for the furtherance of this great object when they are reputed to have spent an amount of gold for the benefit of their brethren and to the glory of God ? I am content to think that in writing this I have done nothing but my DUTY.

Cumballa Hill, April 18.

## THE LATE MR. S. S. BENGALEE.

### A MEMORIAL FROM THE WOMEN OF BOMBAY

A MEETING of representative women was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the house of Dr. Pechey-Phipson, to consider the question of raising a fund for a memorial to the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee from the women of Bombay. It was proposed and seconded by Mrs. Rustomji N. Behramji Jijibhai and Mrs. Rozario, that Mrs. Pechey-Phipson be requested to take the chair. Proposed and seconded by Miss Manockji Cursetji and Mrs. Grattan Geary that a fund be collected for a memorial from the women of Bombay to the late Mr. S. S. Bengalee, the friend and benefactor of women, and that it be distinct from the general public memorial.

Miss Manockji Cursetji said : Mrs. Phipson and Ladies,—I have very little to say in support of this resolution, as during the past fortnight of Mr. Bengalee's sad death so much has been said about him in the public press and private assemblies that it is a well-known fact that he was most pre-eminently the friend and benefactor of women. His benevolence in their cause has been so extensive that it has reached not only to many a women educationally but to many more amongst the richest as well as the poorest classes in the direst distress of their physical ailments. Not only are the women of the present generation thus benefitted by his kindly foresight and untiring efforts to bring female doctors to female patients, but the future generation will be benefitted yet more. Amongst the great deal spoken of him yesterday, at the public meeting in the Town Hall, there was a remark made that in the bringing out of female physicians of such repute and knowledge as the distinguished Dr. Pechey-Phipson, the zenana women have been more benefitted than the Parsee and Hindoo women. To a great extent this is true, for the Parsee and Hindoo women had not as much aversion to male doctors, as the zenana women had, yet

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard.—

RE LILLADHUR SHAMJEE.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, applied that no order be made on the rule calling upon his client to show cause why he should not deposit with the Official Assignee certain private books and documents. The books in question had already been deposited in the office under another rule taken out against the insolvent.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of a creditor, did not oppose the application.

His lordship discharged the rule under the circumstances.

RE OOKERDA KHETSEY.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, moved for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be revoked, and all proceedings under the insolvency stayed. The rule was applied for before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling on the ground that insolvent had left the jurisdiction, and that there was a probability of a fraudulent transfer of his property. At a meeting of the insolvent's creditors lately held, it was resolved that he should hand over all his property to trustees appointed by the general body of creditors, including Messrs. Sassoon and Co., Greaves Cotton and Co., and other European firms. The insolvent had never left his usual place of business, and the transfer of his property to trustees for the general body of creditors could not be considered a fraudulent transfer. The deed had been signed by 90 per cent. of the creditors, including the petitioning creditor.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, opposed the application, remarking that the closing of the business and the inability of insolvent to pay in full all his creditors were in themselves acts of insolvency, for which any of the creditors was entitled to apply to the court for an order of adjudication. The learned counsel had no objection to the granting of a rule *nisi*, but he strongly objected to a stay of all the proceedings in the matter.

His lordship granted a rule *nisi*, returnable on the 14th June next.

RE MOOMANBHOY GANGJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the opposing creditor, Mr. T. A. Bland, who was a creditor for Rs. 9,000, the amount of professional costs due to him, moved for the examination of the first insolvent and his wife and daughter-in-law. The application was granted, the examination to come on after the vacation.

RE MANEKCHAND NAGSEY.

Mr. Manker asked for a fortnight's interim order for the insolvent.

Mr. Jardine, for a creditor, opposed the application.

Mr. Manker said that, on the last court-day when the application was postponed, the creditor had filed five affidavits, to which his client had no time to reply as decrees were passed against him and he was afraid of being arrested.

His lordship granted a fortnight's interim order, remarking that no harm could be done by allowing the insolvent to reply to the affidavits. Insolvent was also granted leave to amend his schedule.

RE CHOTALAL GULABRAM.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of Messrs. Framjee Sands and Co., moved for the dismissal of the petition, as the insolvent had been doing nothing since he filed the schedule.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said that the negotiations for a settlement having fallen through, the insolvent was ready to proceed with his petition.

His lordship ordered that insolvent should serve notices to his creditors by the 14th June next.

RE ANTONIO LASSAO.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show cause why insolvent should not be granted his final discharge.

His lordship granted the application.

RE HASSAMUL BULDEVDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Russell appeared to show cause against the rule applying for the liberation of the insolvent from jail, to which he was sent for contempt of court in not filing his schedule witoin thirty days. The learned counsel urged that the schedule since filed by insolvents gave no information as to their business and was no schedule at all.

Mr. Manker said that as the insolvent was confined on the criminal side of the jail, there were difficulties in preparing the schedule. The creditor admitted that the insolvent's books were at the Hatras branch of the firm, and the insolvent was ready to go thither for the purpose of fetching the books as soon as he was set free from jail.

His lordship discharged the rule as the schedule was not properly prepared.

RE HAJEE SIDIK HAJEE JAN MAHOMED.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for a postponement of the hearing till 14th June next on the ground of the serious illness of the insolvent's daughter. There was no opposition; and the application was granted.

RE ISHWARDAS AMRATLAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, instructed by Mr. Wilkin, asked for the extension of the date for the hearing of the rule *nisi*, calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court. When the order was granted the first insolvent was in Bombay, but had since absconded to Ahmedabad and it was necessary to serve the rule on him in person at Ahmedabad, where he was now residing. His lordship extended the time till the first week in July next.

RE PALLONJEE COWASJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for three months.

RE RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY CHENOY.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months.

RE DALPATRAM NARBEHRAM UPADHIA.

The insolvent, who had contracted debts to the extent of Rs. 16,000, and is employed in the Bank of Bombay, appeared for his discharge, stating that the liability was contracted some four years ago during the illness of his father. His Lordship adjourned the discharge for a year.

DISCHARGES.

Discharges were granted to the following insolvents:—Sittaram Luxmon and others; Dajee Mahadu; Narayen Balkrishna; Narayen Luxmon; Babu Booder Shariff; Pandurang Hirjee and others; Shama Farus; Heerjee Moorar; Abdul Rahiman Dada and others; Daniel Hart; Gumroodin Fazalbhai; Nanoo Bapoobhai; David Ephrahim Cochinker; and Dinshaw Jewajee Dhondi.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 18.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 82·6 |

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 79·3 |
| 10 a.m. | 87·8 |
| 2 p.m. | 89·3 |
| 4 p.m. | 87·8 |

THE belief that an English-made watch is, as a rule, better worth having than a foreign one may be insular conceit or patriotic prejudice; but it is clear that a watchmaker's customer ought to have the right to know what it is that he is buying. It happened the other day that some colliers at Wrexham being desirous of presenting their undermanager with an article of this kind, selected one from the shop window of a jeweller in that town, and agreed to pay for it 12*l.*, plus 10*s.* for engraving an inscription. The colliers allege that the ticket attached to the watch when it was hanging in the window bore the words "Gold English lever"; but this is disputed, the jeweller alleging that the words were "gold keyless lever." What was certain, however, was that the invoice began with the words "To gold English lever watch." Hence when the colliers subsequently discovered that the article was entirely of Swiss make, the London Watchmakers Trade Association took up the case and summoned the jeweller to the Wrexham Police-court for applying a false description to goods, in contravention of the Merchandise Marks Acts. The point in question can hardly be said to have been a mere matter of taste and fancy, for it was stated in evidence that while the watch produced was worth wholesale only 5*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.*, the value of a similar English-made watch would be 9*l.* Ultimately the Bench dismissed the offence of falsely ticketting, but for the false description in the invoice they inflicted a fine of 10*l.* besides court fees. The case has excited great interest among the watch trade in the Midlands.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

## MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT H. A. WAYMOUTH, Military Accounts Department, has been transferred from the Eastern Circle to the Bombay Circle.

SIXTY days' privilege leave of absence from the 5th May is granted to Major T. J. B. Dunne, 2nd Battalion, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment.

NINETY days accumulated privilege leave of absence, from the 21st April, is granted to Lieutenant P. W. Drake-Brockman, 5th Bengal Light Infantry.

MAJOR C. F. SPENCER, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has been ordered to proceed home and join the 1st Battalion at Dover, as second in command.

GENERAL SIR DIGHTON PROBYN, V.C., qualified on the 1st instant for the Colonel's allowance, and Colonel H. C. E. Ward, C.I.E., will qualify for the allowance on the 20th April.

THE following officers passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani at Rawalpindi on the 6th March:—Lieutenant H. W. Parker, R. A.; Lieutenant A. G. Vivian 5th P. C.; Second-Lieutenant C. Marshall, 1st Devonshire; Lieutenant S. K. B. Rice, 1st Bedfordshire; Lieutenant E. M. Paul, R. E., proceeds home on reversion to the Imperial establishment.

THE following appointments have been made:— 1st Battalion 1st Gurkhas.—Major Fulton, from 2·1 Gurkhas, to be Officiating Commandant. Lieutenant Herbert, from 44th Gurkhas, to be Wing Officer. 1st Sikh Infantry.—Second-Lieutenant Rice, Suffolk Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation. Corps of Guides.—Second-Lieutenant Wilde from West Yorkshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

THE following proceed home on leave:—Major A. Chancellor, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, for six months on medical certificate. Lieutenant H. Eaton Evans, R. A., for six months on medical certificate. Major the Hon'ble M. Curzon for 142 days, on private affairs. Major H. S. C. Gordon, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, on private affairs, pending retirement. Lieutenant B. R. K. Tarte, 1st East Kent, for 12 months, on private affairs. Captain Beaumont, 16th Lancers, for 117 days, on private affairs.

IT is an open secret that some grave irregularities have lately occurred in regiments in the use of the privilege of family remittances, and the excuse in each case tendered has been ignorance of the Regulations on the subject. This can hardly be the case, as an officer must know when he signs an incorrect certificate, certifying to having done what he has not done. Some of these cases having come under the notice of the Secretary of State for India, that officer has directed that more stringent certificates be introduced; and remarked, "I trust it will be remembered by all concerned that is not consistent with the character of an officer and a gentleman that Regulations should be broken, and statements made, which are incorrect, in order that some little pecuniary advantage may be obtained by making remittances to England through the family rolls.

## THE BEGGAR NUISANCE.

MR. HARRY BREWIN, Superintendent of Police, arrested David McLaughlan Smith, on Tuesday last, for begging alms on the public road. Mr. Brewin made enquiries as to the antecedents of the accused, and ascertained that the accused had been systematically imposing upon a number of European ladies and gentlemen, and inducing them by false pretences, to give him pecuniary aid. The accused wrote letters to several persons purporting to have been signed by suffering widows and infirm old men, who were destitute of means to support themselves, and asking for assistance. One of the letters purported to have come from a widow. She had to support seven children, who were starving on account of her poverty and she appealed to charitable ladies and gentlemen. Another letter purported to have been written by an old woman who had no money to defray the funeral expenses of her only young son, upon whom she was dependant for support. The third letter purported to have been written by a girl asking for money to support her younger sisters and brothers, who had been reduced to a sad condition by the untimely death of their parents. Mr. Brewin informed his Worship that there were several similar letters containing tissues of falsehood by means of which the accused had received money from a number of charitably-disposed persons. Mr. Brewin searched the accused and found from his pocket a number of such letters. There were also some letters purporting to have been written by clergymen, testifying to the truthfulness of the contents of the letters and recommending the giving of assistance to Smith. After Mr. Brewin had stated the facts, the Magistrate asked the accused if he had anything to say in his defence, when the accused said that what Mr. Brewin had told the Court was correct. He had obtained money from Mr. Henry Conder and other ladies and gentlemen by means of false pretences. He said that the letters were written by a friend, but the letters signed by the clergymen were genuine. The accused was yesterday charged before Mr. Webb with begging alms on the public road. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to undergo fourteen days' imprisonment.

## G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 15th April, 1893:—

| | Coaching Traffic. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Coaching Receipts. | Receipts. | | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total .. | 1,71,972 | 8,58,615 | 5,733 | 10,36,320 |
| Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles. | .. | .. | .. | 12,07,218 |
| Decrease ..... | | | | Rs. 1,70,898 |

As the "Up-Country Nursing Association" has now been formally organised so far as the London management is concerned, writes the *Pioneer*, it may be as well to bring its aims once more before the mofussil residents in India. What is now desired is that in each of the Provinces an Association should be formed on the lines of the "Mofussil Nurses' Association" already in existence in Poona. This has a patron (Lady Harris), four to six trustees and an honorary secretary, who constitute the Managing Committee, corresponding members, and subscribers. The Collector of each District, the Political Officer in charge of each Agency, and all Civil Surgeons are invited to become *ex-officio* corresponding members. Subscribers are drawn from the ranks of all those willing to co-operate in the movement. For Rs. 75 paid in a lump sum one can become a Life-member; or, if preferred, an annual subscription of Rs. 5 annually may be given. These sums are so small that even those who feel the pinch of low exchange most severely can afford them. Any corresponding member, but preferably the Civil Surgeon, is entitled to apply for a nurse. The charge for the latter is Rs. 5 per day, ordinarily paid by the patient, but in cases where it is impossible for the fee to be found the Association supplies the deficit. Information is now required as to whether the necessity for a large supply of trained nurses for Europeans up-country is so far recognised that the influential Europeans in any Province will take joint action with the Association in England with a view to Associations similar to that in Poona being formed forthwith. What has been so successfully done on the Bombay side may well be carried out elsewhere, more particularly in Bengal and Assam, where there are large planting communities, and it is here that we should look for the initiative to be taken. But who will be the first to move? Unless someone comes forward in each Province to take the lead and ensure the formation of strong local committees, there will be no life imparted to the movement. At home the Association has an influential committee, and strenuous appeals are being made for subscriptions; but it will be useless raising a large fund in London if there is no response in this country. Those, whose interest may be stirred have only to put themselves into communication with the honorary secretary in London, Major-General Bowles, R.E., The Cedars, Strawberry Hill, to learn full details of how it is proposed to work the scheme. Others who may wish to become subscribers at once may send their seventy-five or five rupees to Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay, or Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., in Calcutta. If subscriptions flow in rapidly the information asked for by the London Association will have been afforded in the most practical way, and the arrangement for sending out nurses can be completed forthwith.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

## THE ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE annual general meeting of members of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was held last evening, on the premises, Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., the president, being in the chair.

Mr. W. G. Mayhew, the honorary secretary, read the report of the directors for the past year, which was as follows:—

The directors of the Royal Alfred Sailor's Home have much pleasure in presenting to the subscribers and others interested in the Institution their fifty-fifth annual report. The total number of officers and seamen of all ratings boarded in the Home during the year was 16,388, the daily average being 44·77, against a daily average of 46·45 in the previous year. The greatest number accommodated in the Home at any one time during the year was 217 men, and the least 3. The crew of H. M. S. Abyssinia, 117 men of all ratings were accommodated from 24th May to 30th June. H. M. S. Cossack, 186 men of all ratings, from 6th to 30th December. During the year 2 officers and 61 destitute seamen were received into the Home at the instance of the Shipping Master, and maintained by the Board of Trade. There were 62 admissions into the European General Hospital from the Home during the year, but no deaths were recorded among these admissions. No contagious or epidemic diseases occurred during the year. Dr. Shroff, Honorary Medical Officer, was promptly in attendance whenever his services were required. The Home has been visited during the year by several ladies and gentlemen, all of whom have recorded in the visitors' book their appreciation of the arrangements made for the comfort of the inmates. His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir W. R. Kennedy, Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East India Station, entered the following minutes in the visitors' book:—"I have much pleasure in expressing my admiration of this magnificent building. It is beautifully kept, and is capable of accommodating 250 men at the present time, and could be made to hold many more. Without doubt, the Sailors' Home at Bombay is superior to anything of the kind in any part of the world. Unfortunately, it is not very well patronized by merchant seamen, owing to the preponderance of lascar crews, and the few sailing ships trading to Bymbay." The messing arrangements have been carried on as usual, and have given satisfaction. The Library has been well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals, the cost as heretofore being defrayed from the interest accruing from the Henry Memorial Fund. The daily newspapers have also been regularly supplied to the Home, and the directors desire to thank the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for supplying a daily copy gratis, and the proprietors of the *Times of India* for supplying a copy of the daily issue at half-price. Mr. Claridge is also entitled to the thanks of the directors for continuing to supply free of cost a copy of each issue of the *English Mail* as soon as it is published. Mr. I. M. Shields, on his departure for England, resigned his seat on the Board, and was succeeded in office by Mr. F. Ritchie, as honorary treasurer. Mr. Lauder, the Superintendent of the Home, has continued his duties in an efficient manner, and to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

It was proposed by Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, and seconded by Mr. G. K. Heinrichs, that the directors' report, together with the statement of accounts be received and adopted, and that they be printed and circulated in the usual manner.

Proposed by Mr. S. D. Sassoon, and seconded by Mr. F. Ritchie, that the best thanks of the meeting are due to those friends who have so liberally contributed to the support of the Home, and to those who by their frequent visits have testified their continued interest in the institution.

Proposed by Mr. G. K. Heinrichs, and seconded by Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, that the retiring directors, Messrs. W. G. Mayhew, F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., and L. D. Sassoon, be re-elected; and that Messrs. F. W. Stevens, W. G. Mayhew, and Frank Ritchie be invited to resume (under Section 7 of the Articles of Association) their offices of president, honorary secretary, and honorary treasurer, respectively,

The president said he might mention that the directors had taken a great deal of trouble in improving the sanitary arrangements and the general lighting of the Home by putting up the incandescent lights, and in introducing other improvements. Some little difficulty had arisen with Captain Hext, who had to address Government in the matter, but it had all been settled in favour of the Home. The Naval Commander-in-Chief as well as Captain Hext had been doing their best to make the Home popular and to get as many seamen as they could to avail themselves of its benefits. As far as comforts go, the president remarked that the sailors of Bombay, considering the improvements recently introduced in the Home, would be better off than anywhere else. (Hear, hear.)

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN adjourned meeting of shareholders of the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, in liquidation, was held yesterday, at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, when the liquidator, Mr. N. R. Ranina, made a statement in submitting to the shareholders an account of the final winding-up of the company,

Mr. N. R. Ranina said:—The company went into voluntary liquidation in the year 1878 for the purpose of transferring its business and property to a new company, viz., The New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. In the ordinary course, the liquidation would have been completed in four or five weeks. As will be seen, however, the liquidation has lasted from fourteen to fifteen years. The reason for this is that the New Fleming Company was ordered to be wound up by the court very shortly after it had been formed, and then ensued a mass of litigation to which both companies were subjected. The late Mr. Jehangheer Gustadjee was originally associated with me in the office of liquidator to the company. I record with much regret his death, which occurred about eight years ago. At that time the liquidators were subjected to a great deal of worry and anxiety. Suits had been brought against them, and extravagant claims were advanced by certain dissentient shareholders, who sought to make the liquidators personally liable for having handed over the assets of the old company to the new company, which had been done in pursuance of the special resolutions passed by the members of the company. It is unnecessary and would be tedious to enter into a detailed history of the winding-up of the company. I may say, however, that from the first, it was apparent that the two companies, the new and the old (which of course hung the one by the other) were hopelessly involved in debt, and that after all the assets should have been realised, creditors would only be paid in part and nothing would be left for shareholders. As regards the creditors, the liquidation has been more satisfactory than could at one time have been anticipated; but notwithstanding the indefatigable efforts of the official liquidators of the new company and the successful resistance of unjust claims by them and by the liquidators of your company, the creditors have not been paid in full. The affairs of this company have now been fully wound up, and this meeting has been called under Section 186 of the Indian Companies' Act for the purpose of the liquidators' final account being laid before the shareholders. The meeting was fixed for Wednesday, the 5th instant, but as the quorum required by the company's articles was not present on that occasion, the meeting had to be adjourned until to-day. As liquidator of the company, I now lay before this meeting the final account, and shall be happy to answer any questions and to afford any further explanations which the shareholders may desire.

No questions were put; and the proceedings then terminated.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 18th April. 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah | 29·988 |
| Temperature of the Air | 84·7 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 75·1 |
| Dew Point | 71·2 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·641 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 6·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) | 93·1 |
| Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 79·3 |
| General Directions of Wind* | NNW, N, NNW, NW, NNW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours | 435 |

*From midnight to midnight.

THE appearance of London houses is becoming very fearful and wonderful owing to the departure from the old custom of painting them cream-colored or brown. One of the most brilliant of modern effects is the house of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in Piccadilly, which has been recently painted a vivid orange, while the windows and corners are picked out in scarlet. Another is Mr. Harry Lawson's house in Grosvenor-sq., which now blazes satanically with a black body and crimson trimming. A house in Hertford-st., Mayfair, is painted pale blue on one side, and pale salmon on another. The ordinary red-brick effects are not in it with these eccentricities, which are truly startling and not pretty.

## THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAY DIFFICULTY.

### THE HISTORY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the *Indian Daily News* called on Mr. Maples, the General Manager of the Tramway Company, on Friday, and learnt that the directors had that morning wired out: "Postpone stoppage, pending meeting." Mr. Maples was about to despatch another telegram to the Board, in accordance with a request which he had just received from Mr. Ritchie, the Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, asking him to ascertain what minimum concession the Company would accept in consideration of their continuing to run the cars.

That done, Mr. Maples took up the report of Mr. Ritchie's remarks at the previous day's meeting of the Commissioners, and proceeded to point out the inaccuracy of a few of the arguments. "To begin with," he said, "Mr. Ritchie stated that the least concession the Company is prepared to accept is practically a remission of half the rent, say Rs. 25,000, for three years. Now, that was the sub-Committee's own proposal to us, and was rejected by our directors. I fail to see, therefore, how it can be called 'the least concession' which we are prepared to accept. Our terms were offered after we had refused that offer. We said we were willing to give the Corporation one-seventh of the entire profits—that is to say, we offered to make them a present of about £60,000 without their assuming the slightest liability. When they refused that, we made the alternative offer of half the profits that remained after the shareholders had received five per cent. That offer also they rejected. Therefore, I want to know how Mr. Ritchie comes to imagine that we insist at all on a remission of half the rent for three years.

"But he makes a still worse mis-statement further on. He says that we sent in an ultimatum on those terms 'five days after the general meeting which fixed the Budget.' The fact is that the matter has been before the Commissioners ever since August last. On the 25th of that month I wrote a letter to Mr. Ritchie, in which I said: 'I ask if you will consider in a liberal spirit the propriety of re-modelling the agreement, which has proved itself so thoroughly one-sided, on more equitable terms to the Company.' The Secretary replied that my application should be laid before the Commissioners; and it was, with the result that I was informed, on the 3rd September, that they 'saw no reason to make any reduction in the rent.'

"On the 1st December I wrote again, strongly calling attention to the fact that, whilst a very heavy payment had been made to the Municipality in the shape of rent, over and above the maintenance of that portion of the road occupied by the tram-lines, no monopoly or lease of the tramway had been granted to our Company, the result being that our traffic was constantly impeded, or even stopped, by religious processions, &c., without any reduction being made in the rent on that account. In the words of my letter, 'the result of the lines being open to the ordinary vehicular traffic, is that they have suffered to an extent far in excess of anything that could be reasonably anticipated from the experience of other tramways. The heavy outlay necessitated by reconstruction and improvements, such, for instance, as the removal of the lines to the margin of the road, has placed the Company in a position of considerable financial difficulty, and as the undertaking is of a *quasi* public character, which should be more properly carried on by the Municipality itself, it is only reasonable that you should give consideration to our appeal to you to waive demands which it is impossible for us to meet. When the agreement was entered into it was clearly contemplated that the Municipality would ultimately become the owners of the property, a proviso as to the purchase being inserted in the agreement. I have already pointed out that the advantage to Municipal bodies of acquiring tramways is now generally recognised all over the world; the London County Council have recently resolved to take over the tramways in the metropolitan area, and other bodies, in other parts of the United Kingdom, are following their example. Having regard to the fact that our undertaking will ultimately become the property of the Municipality, and, I venture to think, one of its most valuable assets, it is manifestly in the interests of the city not to stifle such a valuable and growing source of revenue by undue pressure at a time when the traffic is being developed. For these reasons I once more have to press upon you the necessity for considering how you may reasonably meet the Company, which, I submit, would most equitably be done by the abandonment of a claim for rent such as is not paid by any tramway in the United Kingdom, except in those cases where Municipalities have themselves constructed the lines at their own expense, or become the owners. This, I contend, is the most equitable manner in which to deal with the question, for it is manifestly unfair that the Municipality should derive profit from an undertaking which is carried on in the interests of the city at large, and which undoubtedly directly benefits the Municipality by increasing the value of the rateable area, whilst the shareholders are deriving no adequate return for the capital provided by them. The Company very clearly recognise that, provided a benefit accrues to them from the concession, it is reasonable that the Municipality should share in that benefit, and in case you do not feel justified in dealing with the matter as suggested I would propose:

"(*a*) That all claims for rent remain in abeyance until such time as the profits of the Company admit of the payment of a dividend to the shareholders at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, when the payment of rent, including all arrears accumulated during the period when the payments have been in abeyance, should be resumed, but without interest.

("Contrast that with Mr. Ritchie's statement as to what we demanded," interjected Mr. Maples.)

"(*b*)" That the rent be absolutely abandoned until the shareholders receive 5 per cent. per annum, and that when the profits exceed that amount the surplus up to 2 per cent. be paid to the Municipality, any surplus in excess of that 2 per cent. to be divided equally between the Corporation and the Company.

"I trust that this subject may receive your early consideration, and that a decision favourable to the undertaking in which the Corporation have so important an interest, actual and prospective, may be arrived at.

On the 16th December we wrote again, pressing for the consideration of our proposals, and adding that the Company had always been willing to spend, and had spent, money in carrying out the wishes of the Municipality, and promoting the comfort of the public, but that the strain on our resources was becoming too great. 'It was found impossible in September,' he letter continued, 'to pay the usual small dividend, and the heavy expenses since incurred in alterations and improvements, made with a view to meeting the convenience of the public other than that portion of it which actually uses the company's cars, has been so heavy that it is doubtful if any dividend will be paid to the shareholders in March next. Under these circumstances it is absolutely necessary that something should be done, and I trust that the Municipality will recognise the justice of modifying an agreement which at the time it was entered into was tentative, and which has been found in practice to weigh too hardly upon the company. We are most desirous of doing nothing that will inconvenience the Calcutta public, but you will recognise that there is no obligation on us to continue working an undertaking which yields no return on the capital."

"On the 18th the Secretary to the Commissioners replied to mine of the 1st stating that my proposal had been considered and the following resolution passed:—'The Commissioners cannot allow the payment or rent to be deferred on the basis of a problematic percentage of profits, but if the Company desire that payment of rent should be postponed they must state the time for which they desire such postponement."

"I replied next day as follows:—"The resolution hardly meets the points raised in my letter. My contention was, and is, that the claim for rent should be abandoned by the Municipality, but as an alternative, I suggested that after reasonable return on their capital had been made to the shareholders payment of rent should be resumed either in the form of a percentage on the profits over five per cent. or to the extent of the amount provided for in the agreement including arrears. It is impossible for us to say with certainty at what period the earning capacity of the Company will have reached a point when a dividend of five per cent. will be secured on the share capital; that will depend on the demands made upon the Company to further the public convenience, which at present come out of revenue. If, however, the Corporation will absolutely waive their claim to rent for five years, I feel confident that the necessary alterations and additions can be satisfactorily completed, and that the Company will then be in a position to resume the payment of rent, that is to say, on the 1st January, 1898. I have already pointed out that it is in the interests of the Corporation, as prospective proprietors of this concern, that it should be placed as early as possible in a position of thorough efficiency, and that it is impossible for this to be done without a modification of the present agreement. The terms now proposed (which I trust will meet with the assent of the Corporation) will admit of the undertaking being developed in a manner which has been hitherto impossible, in consequence of the crushing impost to which it has been subjected.'

"On the 14th February last I wrote to Mr. Ritchie, informing him that the Directors had cabled me as follows:—'Ask Municipality if they will accept one-seventh divisible divided profit in payment in full of all rent. Cable reply as soon as possible.' I asked Mr. Ritchie to let me know the views of the sub-Committee regarding the proposal. I got a reply next day from the Secretary to the effect that he was absolutely certain that the Commissioners would refuse it, as they had expressed a decided opinion on the matter so recently, in which they declined to merge their claims in those of the shareholders. However, he would circulate it.

"That," continued Mr. Maples, "pretty clearly shows the inaccuracy of Mr. Ritchie's statement, both as to what we want and when we made that want known. But those are not the only errors he makes. He said, for instance, that the Company had taken no steps towards winding up or reconstruction. If he had read our Article of Association he would have known that could not be done except by a special meeting. Besides, what have the Commissioners to do with the question of our future action? The Company can do as it likes in the matter.

"Mr. Ritchie also goes on to say in effect that no resolutions in favour of granting our application will be entertained unless it is accompanied by some scheme for increasing the other revenue proportionately. The idea is preposterous. If we stop, not only will such a scheme have to be evolved, but there will be another lakh at least needed for doing our work in the way of keeping the streets in repair. There you have the situation in a nutshell; if they agree to our proposal, they will have to be satisfied for a time with half-a-lakh less revenue; if they do not agree to it, they will still lose the half lakh, and have to spend twice as much more on work that we are doing at present.

## THE MODERN COAT OF MAIL.

THE invention by a Mannheim tailor of a special cloth for the protection of soldiers against bullets has excited everywhere the greatest interest and curiosity. The *Hanover Courier* gives the following particulars of the new fabric:—

STORY OF THE INVENTION.

"A Mannheim tailor, named Dowe, has been at work for a long time past upon the invention of a material for the protection of soldiers against bullets. At length he was so far successful that he ventured to communicate his invention to a colonel of Grenadiers. The colonel at first attached little importance to the matter, but after a deal of persuasion he was induced to allow some experiments to be made at the rifle butts of his regiment near Mannheim. These began the week before Christmas, and immediately it was seen that the invention was really a very remarkable one. The first trial was with targets covered with the new material at a range of only about 100 metres (110 yards). At that short distance, of course, the bullets of rifles of the new type have a terrific power of penetration. The bullets simply went through the targets and fell flattened to the ground just behind the stand. After this comparative success, the inventor aimed at making a bulletproof uniform. His object was not to make a complete costume, however, but a sort of cuirass or breast plate for the body. Externally the new garment, when made, looked as though made of ordinary army clothing material. The new resisting substance, the composition of which is kept secret by the inventor, is put underneath. The breast plate is fastened to the buttons of the uniform so that it is only to be used in actual warfare. It weighs only 6lbs., and is easily donned. The fastenings are on the shoulders and at the thighs. Of course it leaves the head, arms, and legs exposed as at present. The news of the invention spread rapidly in military circles, and reached Berlin, where is is said a large firm of army contractors tried to induce the inventor to sell his secret for an enormous sum, which he refused. He was induced, however, to send one of the coats to Berlin, where a military commission at once made an exhaustive trial of it with different types of rifles in use in the German army during the last fifteen years. The results were most satisfactory. All the bullets were embedded in the coat, most of them being reduced to a shapeless mass. Again Herr Dowe was offered a large sum for his invention, but refused saying he intended first of all to perfect the invention as he was not yet satisfied with it. It appears thrt he has now succeeded in accomplishing his object. Some further trials have been made under the direction of Captain Ziegler. The range was 400 metres (438 yards) and the shots were fired by the sergeants of the 10th battalion of Grenadier Guards. A life-sized dummy figure of a soldier dressed in the new breast plate, was set up to be fired at. Several shots hit the mark, but not one of them went through the material. Although, as is well known, the bullets of the new weapons are coated with steel, they were made quite flat by the resistance offered to them. In order to ascertain the probable effect of the bullets upon a soldier, the figure was covered with a soft material under the breast plate, and the effect upon it was only a slight depression of about two milliemetres (less than a tenth of an inch) under the places where the bullets struck. It seems probable, therefore, that a soldier clad in the new coat of mail will suffer some little pain on being struck in the chest by a bullet, but that he will be none the worse in consequence. At a short distance, such as 200 yards or less, a man would possibly be rendered insensible by being hit, but even then it is thought he could not be seriously injured."

AN OFFICIAL TRIAL.

A special correspondent of the *Fremdenblatt*, the organ of the Austrian Foreign Office, interviewed Captain Ziegler, the officer who presided over the trials with Herr Dowe's tunic. Captain Ziegler believes that the resisting power of the composition is a mechanical and not a chemimical one. The steel covering of the projectile burst on striking the composition, while the leaden core melts. Captain Ziegler attaches great military importance to the discovery, and believes that it will replace Krupp's armour plates in certain cases, and will be especially useful in siege operations as a protection to artillery. Herr Dowe calculates that the cost of the composition would be at the rate of 15*s.* per tunic.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND THE INVENTOR.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes:—Increased interest is beginning to be shown here in Herr Dowe's invention since the announcement that the Government was not inclined to treat the matter lightly and had summoned the inventor to the capital in order to learn further details. The results of the trials hitherto have proved that the cuirass is proof against rifle bullets of every calibre with the exception of the Lebel rifle bullets, with which experiments have not yet been made, and which may alter the whole face of affairs. It does not appear that shooting trials at very close quarters have been made, but at distances varying from 100 metres upwards the resistance is, according to the statements of the military authorities who conducted the trials, undeniable. As to the method or materials employed in the construction of the cuirass, everything is at present guesswork. It seems certain that gas is used in the preparation of this invention, and one might therefore conclude that the mineral substances played a part in its manufacture. Military experts, however, judging from the impressions on the bullets, believe that some sort of wirework or chain mail enters into its construction. The practical use of the discovery is seriously doubted, chiefly because of the alleged unsuitability of the material for combination with the cloth of the uniform, though in other ways it might perhaps be employed as abatis for artillery and deck protection for war vessels. Herr dowe has not been allowed to remain long in the undisturbed enjoyment of his fame. The news of his discovery brought to recollection the similar invention of Herr Scarnes, a Viennese engineer; but Herr Dowe's latest rival is not only a fellow-country man but a fellow-citizen of Mannheim, which can now claim the honour of sheltering two inventors of impenetrable armour within its walls. The second aspirant to fame is a certain Herr Reidel, and, if one may believe the reports circulated, his discovery is in many ways better than that of Herr Dowe. The material is said to be both considerably lighter and very much cheaper than that invented by the master tailor, as well as being of a suitable nature for insertion into the ordinary uniforms. Successful experiments have already been made with it, and to-morrow it will be subjected to the hard tests of bullets from the Lebel and Mannlicher rifles. Herr Dowe is described as a modest and retiring man, and anything but a professional inventor. He has confessed to having been in search of something quite different when he discovered the impenetrability of his material. He complains also of the burden which his premature fame brings with it in the shape of endless correspondence. "A patriotic German" writes to Herr Dowe from Breman begging him earnestly not to sell his invention to any but the Government, so that the German army may win all its battles. The Paris *Figaro* is also stated to have offered to buy information from Herr Dowe, but in vain. Representatives of Austrian and Hungarian firms are waiting in Mannheim for the conclusion of the negotiations with the Imperial Government, in order, in case of their failure, to try and come to terms with the syndicate, which has bought the rights from the inventor. As I have already mentioned, three million marks has been named as the price, or, as an alternative, a hundred years' guarantee of the monopoly of supplying the Government with the necessary number of cuirasses at 12 marks each.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has voted a pension of 6,000*f.* a year to the widow of the late Ernest Renan.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 15.

Bell, 2nd Lt, Bengal, A and S, on leave, from Shai.
Macdonald, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 93rd High, on leave from Dagshai.

APRIL 18.

Cacand

## WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. STOPFORD BROOKE'S address on "The English Language as an Instrument of Irish Literature," recently delivered to the Irish Literary Society, is to be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. Mr. Unwin will probably be the publisher of the new "Library of Ireland," to be edited by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, and issued in connection with the Irish Literary Society. Among the early contributors to the series are mentioned the editor, Dr. John Todhunter, Mr. T. W. Rolleston, Mr. W. B. Yeats, Mr. Michael MacDonagh, Mr. Barry O'Brien, and Mr. Standish O'Grady. The first work is likely to be Thomas Davis's (the Young Irelander) "Patriot Parliament," a reprint of an admirable historical study of the Irish Parliament under James II., which Mr. Lecky has described as the best existing account of its subject.

Sir Charles Bernard is editing the memoirs of Sir George Campbell, the late amiable, if somewhat unduly persistent, Member for Kirkcaldy. Messrs. Macmillan expect to have the work ready some time after Easter. Sir George Campbell wrote the memoirs during the last two years of his life. Indeed, he was engaged on them up to three weeks before his death, in February 1892. Sir Charles Bernard pays a high compliment to his friend's diligence, his thirst for information, his grasp of great affairs, and to his work in India. "The memoirs," Sir Charles adds, "do not bring out the warmth of heart, the unselfish kindness, and the thoughtfulness for others, which endeared George Campbell to those who knew him best during his Indian career."

The new book in Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein's Social Science Series is entitled "Drunkenness." Dr. G. B. Wilson, of Edinburgh, who writes the book, gives fair warning at the outset that it is in no sense a text-book of teetotalism. The teetotal aspect of the question he has purposely avoided, having no important contribution to make to it. Nor has Dr. Wilson written expressly for the physician, although he hopes to interest him. What he has done is to present a study of drunkenness as a nervous disease. He suggests the most hopeful means of cure alike by moral treatment and by legislative enactment. On the last point Dr. Wilson says he is afraid in many cases it is useless to expect to cure drunkenness until compulsory treatment is made legal.

The Rev. Dr. Bickersteth, Bishop of Exeter, seems to have been greatly interested in Japan when he visited it some months ago. He expresses his interest in the short preface he has written for his daughter's book, "Japan as We Saw It." Messrs. Sampson Low state that they expect to have the book ready about the middle of April. Bishop Bickersteth and his family were eight weeks in Japan, and it was their fortune to be at Osaka when the earthquake occurred. Having Dr. Bickersteth's son, the Bishop of Japan, for "guide, philosopher, and friend," the party were able to see Japan more intimately than they think they could otherwise have done. But, considering the mass of literature about Japan, we cannot see what possible justification an eight weeks' trip affords for a new volume by an inexperienced writer.

Under the title "My First Book," in the April "Idler," Mr. Rider Haggard tells how he drifted into the writing of books. When he began he did not know a single creature who had published books—Blue-books alone excepted. As a result of his residence in South Africa he wrote several magazine articles on South African subjects. Then he relieved his feelings about the Boer war by writing to the "Times," and as the "Times" did not publish his letter he enlarged the idea in it into "Cetewayo and His White Neighbours." Of course Mr. Haggard, like other new writers, found it very hard to find a publisher. However, "Cetewayo and His White Neighbours" appeared, and proved a success from a literary point of view. About this time the face of a girl Mr. Haggard saw in a Norwood church gave him the idea of writing a novel. The result was "Dawn," which he really regards as "My First Book."

Round the publishers "Dawn" went, but none of them showed any desire to bring it out. Mr. John Cordy Jeaffreson advised the rewriting of it, and Mr. Haggard sat down to do the work over again. Why the volume was christened "Dawn," he is not quite clear, except it was that he could find no other title acceptable to the publishers. In connection with its appearance, Mr. Haggard made his first and last attempt to "roll a log." He knew the editor of a certain society paper and asked him if he would not review the tale in his paper. The review appeared, but it was a review for which Mr. Haggard had not bargained. "Never trouble an editor with your immortal works," is Mr. Haggard's moral on this "he can so easily be even with you." But "Dawn" did well and "The Witch's Head," which followed promptly, attained the dignity of being pirated in America.

A three-volume novel from the pen of Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy is to be published shortly by Messrs. Hutchinson. One of Mr. Molloy's most successful stories is "That Villain Romeo."—Inspired by his great library success with "I Forbid the Banns," Mr. Frankfort Moore has begun another novel. He is to have it ready in the autumn.—Mr. Fergus Hume has written a short tale which he calls the "The Chinese Jar."—"Graypoint," a three-volume novel by Mrs. Riddell, is to appear shortly.—Messrs. Ward and Downey announce for publication in the course of the summer three-volume novels by Mr. Esme Stuart, "By Right of Succession"; by Miss Mabel Collins, "An Actress's Love Story"; and by Mr. F. C. Phillips, "One Never Knows."—Messrs. Cassell and Company will publish next week Mr. R. L. Stevenson's new work, "Island Nights Entertainments."—Messrs. Dean and Son announce a new periodical, to be called "Dean's Magazine."

Mr. Francis Adams is to publish a volume of his Australian social studies under the title "The Australians."—An illustrated work, "In Sunny Manitoba," is being published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. The author is Mr. Alfred O. Legg, who recently spent several months in Manitoba. Mr. Legg deals somewhat extensively with Manitoba from the agricultural point of view.—Messrs. Sampson Low have in preparation an interesting volume by a woman. "How I shot My Bears; or, Two Years Tent Life in Kulu and Lahool," is the title, and Mrs. R. H. Tyche the writer.—Dr. Joseph A. Moloney's. "With Captain Stairs to Katanga" is almost ready.—Mr. Fisher Unwin announces a little volume of verse entitled "The Songs of William Renton." The author is "William Renton." An Ambleside writer with several volumes of essays already to his credit. Some of Mr. Renton's verse is in French, but it is in English he poetises the unpoetical subject of mathematics.—Mr. Brinsley Nicholson and Mr. C. H. Herford are the editors of the coming Ben Jonson plays in the Mermaid Series.—The special privilege has been granted the proprietors of the "Gentlewoman" of photographing the most important pieces of the Queen's private gold plate at Windsor Castle. This plate is valued at no less than £2,000,000, and the photographs which have been taken will be reproduced in the "Gentlewoman" in May.—The City of London branch of the Imperial Federation League has in preparation a work dealing with the imports into the United Kingdom, India, and the colonies. Mr. C. Freeman Murray, secretary of the branch, has tabulated the figures so as to show the proportion of goods taken by each section of the empire from any other portion, and from foreign countries respectively.

The "Young Woman" publishes an interview with Annie S. Swan, the Scotch novelist. She attributes her wonderful health to her power of being able to lay anything aside at will. She always has two books in hand, and has written a book for every one of her 33 years. She is contemplating a scheme for getting hold of young women who are engaged in the metropolis in literary and journalistic work, with the view of cheering what are often very lonely lives. There are many almost friendless girls in London who are struggling to obtain a living in the world of letters, and personal contact with one who has fought the battle single-handed and achieved success would alone be a great help and encouragement. Speaking of the difficulties of young authors, Miss Swan says:—I have received some very pathetic letters asking for introductions to editors and publishers; but I do not think introductions are of any use. Unless the work offered has merit of its own, the case is hopeless. I had no one in the days of my early struggle to advise me, for we had no literary connections, consequently I made several mistakes in sending things to unsuitable quarters, as well as offering what was better fitted for the flames than the distinction of print. I attribute my success largely to the fact that I never attempted to go beyond my depth. Not having had an intellectual training, I have confined myself to the writing of simple, healthful stories of every-day life, putting my heart into them, and thus touching a responsive chord in the hearts of my readers.

AN Armada treasury chest is about to be transferred to the custody of the committee of the Barnstaple Athenæum. This interesting old relic of Devon's prowess has for many years been in use as a safe at the Customs Office, and the Barnstaple Town Council took action with a view to securing the historical treasure for the town. The chest is 2½ feet long and about a foot high, and the works of the lock, which are most interesting, cover almost the entire inside surface of the lid. As Barnstaple was represented by five ships at the defeat of the Spanish Armada, the possession of some visible evidence of that historical battle will doubtless be welcomed by the inhabitants. There is an Armada trophy of similar workmanship at Exeter.

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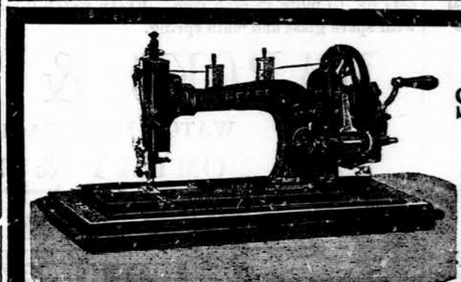
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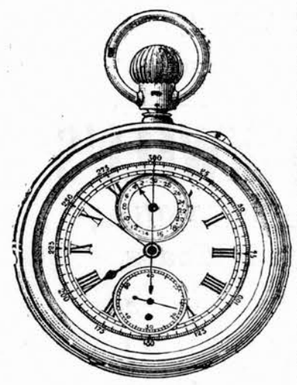

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